



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 2022

No. 40

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 7, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable G. K. BUTTERFIELD to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

CRISIS AT OUR SOUTHERN BORDER CONTINUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week President Biden addressed Congress and the Nation and claimed that he was committed to securing our southern border, but sadly his actions have not matched his words.

According to Border Patrol reports, there were over 150,000 migrant encoun-

ters at our southern border just during the month of January, a 96 percent increase from the previous year. As we stand here today, more drugs like meth, heroin, cocaine, and fentanyl are pouring into our country through our southern border.

President Biden had a chance to offer solutions to this crisis at the State of the Union, but instead he gave flippant remarks that belittled the struggles that American families are currently facing.

We cannot afford to leave our southern border open any longer. We cannot afford to let these drugs continue to kill the fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for President Biden to get serious about the crisis at our southern border. It is time to give law enforcement the tools that they need. It is time to keep our communities once again safe.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF BETTY WUNDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the memory of Betty Wunder, who dedicated many of her 82 years providing unconditional care and comfort to children and adults throughout Oklahoma in her profession of diagnostic radiology, but primarily out of her unwavering view of life guided by integrity.

Betty arrived in Oklahoma City at the University of Oklahoma Children's Hospital in December of 1971, and immediately began to make revolutionary changes in her department. She rewrote protocols for pediatric x-ray to promote a safer experience for children undergoing this procedure, which are still used in radiology departments nationwide today.

Betty quickly rose through the ranks inside the Children's Hospital becom-

ing an associate professor at OU Health Sciences Center in 1977 by a unanimous vote of the Board of Regents. As with every position she held, she took this one very seriously and assisted in the development of the curriculum for what is now the radiology technology degree.

Betty later became the administrative director of radiology in the summer of 1981. She possessed the rare quality of understanding the need for everyone involved to be successful and rarely allowed the light of honor or esteem to be shown to her. From her point of view it was always a group effort or no effort at all.

In the early 1980s, Betty was instrumental in working with others in the State to guide the purchase of the first MRI machine in Oklahoma at the Children's Hospital. She was very proud of this accomplishment and believes it put Children's on the map in terms of expanding diagnostic and treatment options for Oklahoma children.

Throughout her career she was a member of the American Society of Radiologic Technologists and the Oklahoma Society of Radiologic Technologists. She received many awards and honors during her career, including the 1983 and 1986 Radiology Technologist of the Year.

In retirement, Betty accepted a position on the advisory board of CommunityWorks, an Oklahoma behavioral and mental health continuum of care. She also reveled in her ability to effect care for children and adolescents in the Department of Human Services and the Oklahoma Juvenile Affairs care.

She was hands-on with the kids, staff, and her beloved quality assurance program. Betty was a teacher to all who were prepared and willing to learn. She brought out the best in people with great respect for their capabilities and humanity.

Mr. Speaker, she will be missed and revered.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H1305

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, You are our dwelling place. Though lives are overturned, people are forced to flee from their homes, and whole communities are being destroyed, You are their refuge.

Reveal Yourself in the kindnesses of strangers, the abundant generosity from neighboring communities, and the outpouring of support from around the world. May these stories of hospitality be a testimony to Your provision and steadfast love.

In the erosion of certainty and security, this dismantling of normal life, underneath are Your everlasting arms. The vulnerable who have lost everything, those for whom the foundations of life have eroded, catch them in Your loving embrace.

Uphold them not just by the compassion offered and the love shown but by the depth of faith shared in You and in Your salvation.

Destroy the wicked intent of the adversary. May all who endure harm this day raise the shield of Your help and wield the sword of Your righteousness.

We call upon Your strong and sovereign name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. PLASKETT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests

for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

GUARANTEE EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, the nation of Ukraine is dealing with an alarming crisis, a war. I have been overwhelmed by the number of images and stories of families trying to escape the terrors and war crimes being unjustly committed against the people of this country. Since February 24, more than 870,000—now we understand more than 1 million—Ukrainians have fled the country.

However, within that exodus are disturbing reports of mistreatment of Black families, Africans, and Asians as they try to evacuate a deadly war zone. This is unacceptable.

My office has been working with other members of the Congressional Black Caucus—Chairman GREG MEEKS of the Foreign Affairs Committee and BARBARA LEE of the Appropriations Committee—to determine the veracity, the specifics, and the extent of the allegations.

While we stand with Ukraine and encourage America's commitment to the Ukrainian Government, any engagement of the United States and American dollars appropriated to humanitarian efforts or lethal weapons must guarantee that all refugees, all fleeing, are treated equally. We will not move from that position.

STOP FINANCING RUSSIA'S OIL ECONOMY

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine in the face of unprovoked Russian invasion.

Vladimir Putin's war has sent millions of Ukrainians fleeing, and he is now targeting civilian populations, schools, and hospitals.

Economic sanctions have begun to cripple their economy. Private-sector companies have also isolated Russia from many aspects of the 21st century economy. But unfortunately, all economic leverage has not been utilized. We must do more.

I do not support sending American troops into this conflict. However, America can demonstrate leadership by cutting off our purchases of Russian oil. But just like on many other aspects of this crisis, President Biden is playing catch-up. He has yet to take the commonsense step of stopping American financing of Russia's oil economy.

Now more than ever, we should be massively increasing domestic oil pro-

duction. But President Biden is more focused on pandering to his far-left environmental base than making America energy independent from an enemy.

We must stop financing Russia's war on Ukraine. President Biden must act.

END TITLE 42 EXPULSIONS

(Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. I rise today, Madam Speaker, to urge the Biden administration to end title 42 and allow Haitian migrants to request U.S. humanitarian refuge before an asylum officer or an immigration judge in compliance with the Immigration and Nationality Act. As of yesterday, we saw more than 150 Haitian migrants land on our shores in Florida seeking asylum. For the last 6 months, we have seen more and more Haitian families risk their lives to come to our borders by sea or by foot.

The United States continues to use title 42, which has been said to be a violation of title 42 by the Federal appeals court as of Friday, which they said they can't stomach seeing people being deported without due process.

So, I rise today to ask for the administration to no longer use title 42 and to allow the Haitian immigrants to actually have due process and be able to articulate their need for critical fear.

I welcome the ruling by the Federal court of appeals this past Friday, which states that the Biden administration may not expel migrants.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GLEN MCCALL

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Glen McCall of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Glen passed away peacefully on March 2 at Ottumwa Regional Health Center following a long battle with pulmonary fibrosis.

A native Iowan and an Army veteran, Glen and his wife, Kay, lived in Iowa for almost 60 years. He worked at CSI in Humeston as a radio technician for years and then worked as a farmer in Leon before moving to Ottumwa as an entrepreneur to open McCall Communications, a two-way radio sales and service shop. Glen and Kay ran the store for almost 40 years.

Glen was always happy to give his neighbors a helping hand and was a longtime member of the Rotary Club of Ottumwa, serving as secretary for decades.

His kindness, compassion, humor, and ever-ready smile were appreciated by all those whom he encountered.

Glen dedicated his life to serving and helping the community he loved and making Ottumwa the best place to live, work, and raise a family.

Glen's wife, Kay, their children, four grandchildren, six great-grandchildren, and all his loved ones are in my prayers.

I would also like to extend a joyful, happy 25th birthday to Caroline and Charlie Kiley.

We also stand with Ukraine.

CONTINUING THE BIDEN BOOM

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, the Biden boom continues.

Last month, 678,000 jobs were created, and unemployment ticked down to 3.8 percent—less than 4 percent. This follows the greatest year of job growth in American history and the fastest economic growth in nearly 40 years.

But it is not only the fact that new jobs were created, Madam Speaker. It is also the fact that they are well-paying jobs—terrific and impressive. These jobs have given Americans the dignity of a good paycheck and much-needed financial breathing room.

On the public-health front, vaccination rates have increased 50 percent since last March, making it possible for 99.9 percent of our schools to reopen and stay safely open. This is the result of strong leadership in the White House, Congress' partnership, and the backing of the American people.

Together, we are building a better America, and we are standing strong with Ukraine.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 3, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 3, 2022, at 4:35 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 198.
That the Senate passed S. 2771.
That the Senate passed S. 3103.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3665.

Appointments:
Afghanistan War Commission (5)
With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, March 7, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On November 30, 2021, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Randy Weber by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Weber did not file an appeal with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, February 22, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On December 14, 2022, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notice of a fine imposed upon Representative Andrew Clyde by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g).

On December 16, 2022, the Committee received notices of two fines imposed upon Representative Clyde by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g).

On January 13, 2022, the Committee received an appeal from Representative Clyde of the above fines pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). The appeal was received after the Committee adopted its written rules.

A majority of the Committee did not agree to the appeal.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Ethics:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ETHICS,
Washington, DC, February 22, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: On January 18, 2022, the Committee on Ethics (Committee) received notices of two fines imposed upon Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to House Resolution 38 and House Rule II, clause 3(g). Representative Greene did not file appeals with the Committee prior to the expiration of the time period specified in clause 3(g)(3)(B) of House Rule II.

Sincerely,

THEODORE E. DEUTCH,
Chairman.
JACKIE WALORSKI,
Ranking Member.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. Ross) at 4 o'clock p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

HOMELAND SECURITY CAPABILITIES PRESERVATION ACT

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5615) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to make Federal assistance available to certain urban areas that previously received Urban Area Security Initiative funding to preserve homeland security capabilities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5615

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act".

SEC. 2. PRESERVATION OF HOMELAND SECURITY CAPABILITIES.

(a) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan, informed by the survey information collected pursuant to subsection (b), to make Federal assistance available for at least three consecutive fiscal years to certain urban areas that in the current fiscal year did not receive grant funding under the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604) and require continued Federal assistance for the purpose of preserving a homeland security capability related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism that had been developed or otherwise supported through prior grant funding under such Initiative and allow for such urban areas to transition to such urban areas costs of preserving such homeland security capabilities.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall also contain a prohibition on an urban area that in a fiscal year is eligible to receive Federal assistance described in such paragraph from also receiving grant funding under the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. In such a case, such plan shall require such an urban area to promptly notify the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding the preference of such urban area to retain either—

(A) such eligibility for such Federal assistance; or

(B) such receipt of such grant funding.

(b) **SURVEY.**—In developing the plan required under subsection (a), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall, to ascertain the scope of Federal assistance required, survey urban areas that—

(1) did not receive grant funding under the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 in the current fiscal year concerning homeland security capabilities related to preventing, preparing for, protecting against, and responding to acts of terrorism that had been developed or otherwise supported through funding under such Initiative that are at risk of being reduced or eliminated without such Federal assistance;

(2) received such funding in the current fiscal year, but did not receive such funding in at least one fiscal year in the six fiscal years immediately preceding the current fiscal year; and

(3) any other urban areas the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) **EXEMPTION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security may exempt the Federal Emergency Management Agency from the requirements of subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Paperwork Reduction Act”), for purposes of carrying out subsection (b) if the Secretary determines that complying with such requirements would delay the development of the plan required under subsection (a).

(d) **CONTENTS.**—The plan required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) establish eligibility criteria for urban areas to receive Federal assistance pursuant to such plan to provide assistance for the purpose described in such subsection;

(2) identify annual funding levels for such Federal assistance in accordance with the survey required under subsection (b); and

(3) consider a range of approaches to make such Federal assistance available to such urban areas, including—

(A) modifications to the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 in a manner that would not affect the availability of funding to urban areas under such Initiative;

(B) the establishment of a competitive grant program;

(C) the establishment of a formula grant program; and

(D) a timeline for the implementation of any such approach and, if necessary, a legislative proposal to authorize any such approach.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 5615, the Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act.

In the wake of September 11, there was a recognition that cities across the Nation could be targeted for terrorism and that they did not have the resources to develop core capabilities to prevent, protect against, and respond to terrorist attacks and other catastrophic events on their own.

Starting in 2003, cities across the Nation began receiving dedicated counterterrorism grant funding from the Department of Homeland Security’s Urban Area Security Initiative grant program.

The UASI program, as it has come to be known, provides first responders with the tools, resources, and training they need to safely and effectively protect their communities.

At its height, the UASI program funded approximately 60 cities.

In recent years, however, the number of cities receiving funding from the program has been reduced to, on average, 30 each year.

While support to cities like New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago has remained constant, year-to-year fluctuations in grant funding levels and changes in DHS’ risk formula have resulted in some cities losing funding unexpectedly.

As a result, cities like Orlando, Las Vegas, and Omaha face uncertainty year after year about whether they will receive UASI funding or will be forced to try and maintain core homeland security capabilities on their own.

The sudden loss of Federal support places great strain on cities that often lack the resources to cover such unexpected costs.

My bill, the Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act, which is cosponsored by my friend from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) recognizes the importance of preserving capabilities achieved with Federal grant dollars, particularly given how dynamic the terrorism threat landscape is today.

It directs DHS to develop a plan for how to support the transition of costs associated with maintaining homeland security core capabilities achieved through UASI investments.

Specifically, my bill would direct DHS, acting through FEMA, to survey current and former UASI cities regarding their capabilities that were achieved through UASI grant funding that are at risk of being reduced or eliminated without Federal assistance.

Additionally, the bill would require DHS, if needed, to submit a plan on

how to make Federal assistance available to former UASI jurisdictions to take on the costs of preserving UASI-funded homeland security capabilities, including legislation.

This plan is the first step to ensure that all cities have the capabilities they need to secure themselves from terrorist threats.

Madam Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5615, the Homeland Security Capabilities Preservation Act.

The DHS Urban Area Security Initiative provides critical funding to high-risk urban areas. Since UASI funding is risk-based, there are urban areas that develop and support certain counterterrorism capabilities using the grant funding but don’t remain on the high-risk list and therefore don’t consistently receive funding every year.

This legislation simply directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a plan to make Federal assistance available for at least 3 consecutive fiscal years to certain urban areas that did not receive funding under UASI.

This plan will inform Congress about the needs and concerns of certain urban areas that may not consistently receive such funding.

I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 5615, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5615 is the first step in ensuring that cities that fall on and off the UASI list will have the opportunity to preserve their capabilities that were built out with the funding provided by the program.

Enacting H.R. 5615 is timelier now more than ever, particularly given how dynamic the terrorist threat landscape is today.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5615, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5615.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS BASIC TRAINING ACCREDITATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 5616) to require reporting regarding accreditation of basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5616

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. REPORTING ON BASIC TRAINING PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the relevant congressional committees on the accreditation status for each basic training program within the Department of Homeland Security, including information relating to the following:

(A) The date on which each such program achieved initial accreditation, or in the case of a program that is not currently accredited, the reasons for not obtaining or maintaining accreditation, the activities, if any, taken to achieve accreditation, and an anticipated timeline for accreditation of such program.

(B) The date each such program most recently received accreditation or reaccreditation, if applicable.

(C) Each such program’s anticipated accreditation or next reaccreditation date.

(D) The name of the accreditation manager for each such program.

(2) TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Annual reports under paragraph (1) shall terminate when all basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security are accredited.

(b) LAPSE IN ACCREDITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a basic training program of the Department of Homeland Security loses accreditation, the head of the relevant component of the Department shall notify the Secretary of Homeland Security not later than 30 days after such loss.

(2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving a notification pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the relevant congressional committees of the lapse in accreditation at issue, the reason for such lapse, and the activities underway and planned to regain accreditation.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACCREDITATION.—The term “accreditation” means the recognition by a board that a basic training program is administered, developed, and delivered according to an applicable set of standards.

(2) ACCREDITATION MANAGER.—The term “accreditation manager” means the individual assigned by the component of the Department of Homeland Security to manage accreditation activities for a basic training program.

(3) BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term “basic training program” means an entry level program of the Department of Homeland Security that is transitional to law enforcement service, provides training on critical competencies and responsibilities, and is typically a requirement for appointment to a law enforcement service job or job series.

(4) REACCREDITATION.—The term “reaccreditation” means the assessment of a basic training program after initial accredi-

tation to ensure the continued compliance with an applicable set of standards.

(5) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “relevant congressional committees” means the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee of the Judiciary of the Senate.

SEC. 3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security shall carry out research and development of systems and technologies to enhance access to training offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement, with particular attention to law enforcement in rural and remote communities, for the purpose of enhancing domestic preparedness for and collective response to terrorism and other homeland security threats.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5616, the DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021.

Every year, DHS onboards thousands of new officers who all must successfully complete basic law enforcement training programs.

As a former police chief with 27 years of law enforcement service, I have seen how training saves lives.

Unfortunately, at DHS, several of the basic training programs tailored to component officers are not accredited.

In some cases, programs have been unaccredited for several years.

Unaccredited programs include: the U.S. Border Patrol Academy, the Customs and Border Protection’s Field Operations Academy Officer Basic Training program, and the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services’ Officer Basic Training program.

In 2019, the head of the Department’s Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers testified before the Homeland Security Committee that accreditation is important because it “assigns rigor to training processes” and “results in the best product.”

H.R. 5616 seeks to improve the quality of the training provided to all new DHS officers.

It does this by requiring the Department to report to Congress on the accreditation status of each of its basic training programs.

For those programs that are not accredited, it requires DHS to report: the reasons for not obtaining or maintaining accreditation; the activities, if any, taken to achieve accreditation; and the anticipated timeline for accreditation of the program.

Further, H.R. 5616 requires DHS to continue to report to Congress annually until all DHS basic training programs are accredited.

H.R. 5616 also directs DHS to engage in research to help State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers better access the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center training opportunities, including those that enhance national preparedness and response to terrorism.

I introduced this bill in October to direct DHS to prioritize improving its basic training programs to maintain a higher standard of excellence for new officers and position them to effectively safeguard the American people, our homeland, and institutions.

Madam Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, DC, February 7, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,

Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 5616, the “DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021,” that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 5616, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,

Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,

Washington, DC, February 7, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,

Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5616, the “DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021.” I recognize that the Committee on the Judiciary has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 5616, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to

its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House—Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 5616 in the Committee report on this measure and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this Nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,

Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5616, the DHS Basic Training Accreditation Improvement Act of 2021.

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to report to Congress on an annual basis on the accreditation status for each basic training program within the Department. It also requires congressional notification within 30 days of a lapse of accreditation for any Department basic training program.

This legislation will help bring needed congressional oversight to DHS basic training programs by ensuring that DHS is transparent about any accreditation shortcomings and properly addresses them.

Madam Speaker, I urge members to join me in supporting H.R. 5616, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I have no more speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill, I think it is a good bill, and I commend my friend for bringing it to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, our top priority, as Members of Congress, is protecting the safety and security of the American people.

We have no room for error when it comes to keeping Americans safe.

H.R. 5616 prioritizes the quality of training DHS offers its newest officers and ensures that State, local, and Tribal law enforcement entities have better access to trainings that will make American communities safer.

I thank my colleagues on the Homeland Security Committee for unanimously supporting H.R. 5616.

Madam Speaker, I urge the rest of my colleagues to support H.R. 5616, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5616, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1615

SHADOW WOLVES ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5681) to authorize the reclassification of the tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as the “Shadow Wolves”) in the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O’odham Nation as special agents, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5681

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act”.

SEC. 2. RECLASSIFICATION OF SHADOW WOLVES AS GS-1811 SPECIAL AGENTS.

The Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is authorized—

(1) to reclassify the GS-1801 tactical enforcement officers (commonly known as “Shadow Wolves”) assigned to the Homeland Security Investigations tactical patrol unit operating on the lands of the Tohono O’odham Nation, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, as GS-1811 special agents, upon the successful completion of—

(A) the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center’s Criminal Investigator Training Program; and

(B)(i) Customs Basic Enforcement School, if the officer was hired before March 2003; or
(ii) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations Special Agent Training, if the officer was hired during or after March 2003;

(2) to classify any Shadow Wolves who are assigned to the unit referred to in paragraph (1) after such date of enactment as GS-1811 special agents upon the successful completion of the training described in paragraph (1); and

(3) to classify as GS-1811 special agents upon the successful completion of the training described in paragraph (1) any Shadow Wolves who are hired as part of a comparable unit (regardless of location) established after such date of enactment with the approval and consent of the appropriate Indian tribe.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF SHADOW WOLVES PROGRAM.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a strategy for—

(1) retaining existing Shadow Wolves;
(2) recruiting new Shadow Wolves; and
(3) expanding comparable units referred to in section 2(3) to appropriate areas near the international border between the United States and Canada or the international bor-

der between the United States and Mexico, with the approval and consent of the appropriate Indian tribe.

SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after receiving the strategy required under section 3 and annually thereafter for the following two years, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives—

(1) an assessment of the effectiveness of such strategy; and

(2) any recommendations for improvements to the strategy that the Comptroller General determines to be appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5681, the Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act.

This bipartisan legislation, sponsored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), the ranking member of the Homeland Security Committee, seeks to resolve limitations to career advancement and pay equity for Native American officers, a part of the Shadow Wolves program.

Shadow Wolves are officers that form ICE Homeland Security Investigations’ tactical patrol unit. These officers operate in the Tohono O’odham Nation, located in southern Arizona, and track human and drug smugglers along Tribal lands.

Since 1974, the Tohono O’odham Nation has allowed Shadow Wolves to patrol its lands to stem the flow of illicit activity within the region. This elite unit leverages both technology and the traditional art of tracking to detect footprints, tire tracks, and clothing associated with smuggling operations.

Over the last few years, Shadow Wolves have increasingly expanded their operation beyond tracking to investigative work and support response.

Under current law, Shadow Wolves can only be hired as tactical officers in a lower pay grade, although most of the officers have completed special agent training.

H.R. 5681 reclassifies Shadow Wolves as special agents upon successfully completing the law enforcement training requirements. H.R. 5681 also directs DHS to establish a strategy for preserving the Shadow Wolves and expanding comparable units with the consent of relevant Native American Tribes.

By passing this bipartisan bill today, this body is prioritizing the development of a diverse and equitable Federal workforce. I urge my colleagues to join with the Tohono O'odham Nation and the Shadow Wolves officers and support H.R. 5681. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5681, the Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act.

This bill authorizes adjustments to the job classifications of officers assigned to the Homeland Security Investigations unit operating in the Tohono O'odham Nation, also known as the Shadow Wolves.

The Shadow Wolves are the Department of Homeland Security's only tracking unit that is entirely composed of Native Americans. The Shadow Wolves were established by congressional mandate in 1974 to combat rampant smuggling that was occurring from Mexico into the United States through the Tohono O'odham Nation.

For the past 40 years, the Shadow Wolves have been patrolling a 76-mile stretch of the border, utilizing a combination of high-tech equipment and the traditional art of tracking passed down from generation to generation on the Nation.

The Shadow Wolves take their name from the way the unit operates, like a wolf pack, relying mostly on their ability to track. They use a technique called cutting for sign, which closely observes and analyzes any physical evidence left by smugglers. I was fortunate enough to personally observe this impressive technique during my visit to Arizona last year.

The Shadow Wolves' professionalism, skill, dedication, and presence have proven critical for border security and are essential in building Tribal stakeholder trust and engagement.

And for an elite unit, their operations couldn't be more impressive. Between 2010 and 2020, Shadow Wolves' efforts led to 437 criminal arrests, and the seizure of over 117,000 pounds of narcotics, 45 weapons, 251 vehicles, and over \$800,000 in U.S. currency.

In recent years, the Shadow Wolves' mission has evolved from tracking into more investigative work. Unfortunately, the current hiring authority for the Shadow Wolves' program does not allow current Shadow Wolves to be reclassified at the appropriate level for investigative work, even if they have all the prerequisite experience.

Further, this lack of authority has led to pay inequities and limited upward mobility for current Shadow Wolves officers. Without the passage of this critical legislation, the entire Shadow Wolves program is at risk of becoming nonoperational as current officers retire.

My bill, the Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act, allows current Shadow Wolves to be reclassified as GS-1811 special agents upon the successful com-

pletion of training. It also addresses pay equity for current Shadow Wolves and allows new Native American applicants to be added to the unit.

This bill also requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to retain existing Shadow Wolves and expand comparable units along the international land borders both north and south of our country with the approval of appropriate Tribal governments.

Every day, the Shadow Wolves carry out a difficult and dangerous mission under increasingly challenging circumstances. Every day, they report for duty and help secure the border across arduous desert terrain and rugged mountainous areas.

Today is the day that we in Congress honor their efforts and modernize the Shadow Wolves program. Passage of this legislation will provide long-term viability for a truly unique and necessary border security program and a pathway for future Native American applicants.

This act has strong bipartisan support in the House and the Senate, as well as support from the Department of Homeland Security and, of course, the Tohono O'odham Nation.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a resolution from the Tohono O'odham Nation Legislative Council in support of the Shadow Wolves Enhancement Act.

RESOLUTION OF THE TOHONO O'ODHAM
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SUPPORTING FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO RECLASSIFY HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS TACTICAL OFFICERS "SHADOW WOLVES" AS SPECIAL AGENTS

Whereas, the Constitution of the Tohono O'odham Nation vests the Legislative Council with the authority to "promote, protect and provide for public health, peace, morals, education and general welfare of the Tohono O'odham Nation and its members" and to "consult with the Congress of the United States and appropriate federal agencies regarding federal activities that affect the Tohono O'odham Nation . . ." (Constitution, Article VI, Section 1(c)(2) and Section 1(j)); and

Whereas, the Tohono O'odham Nation ("Nation") is a federally recognized Indian tribe located on approximately 4,500 square miles in southern Arizona, with approximately 65 miles of its border on the International Boundary with Mexico; and

Whereas, over many years, the Nation has cooperated with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to stem the flow of narcotics and undocumented immigrants while maintaining the Nation's opposition to a physical wall (Resolution No. 17-053); and

Whereas, since 1974, the Nation has allowed the U.S. Customs Service to staff a facility in Sells, and in return the U.S. Customs Service employed up to 25 Native Americans as Customs Patrol Officers; and

Whereas, around 1985, the U.S. Customs Service organized these Native American Customs Patrol Officers into a select unit which came to be known as the "Shadow Wolves," which utilized the unique knowledge and skill of Native Americans to track and interdict smugglers crossing the lands of the Nation; and

Whereas, the Shadow Wolves have gained an international reputation as a small but

highly effective interdiction unit of the U.S. Customs Service; and

Whereas, U.S. Senator Kyrsten Sinema is proposing a bill to authorize the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to reclassify the members of the Shadow Wolves unit from tactical officers to special agents; and

Whereas, this reclassification could improve the pay scale for Shadow Wolves, improve their ability to enforce immigration and customs laws, and better investigate and track cross-border illegal activity; and

Whereas, the Nation's chairperson, Border Security Delegation, Appropriations and Domestic Affairs Committees have reviewed the legislation and recommend support.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved that the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council supports federal legislation to reclassify Homeland Security Investigations Tactical Officers "Shadow Wolves" as special agents.

The foregoing Resolution was passed by the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council on the 06th day of MARCH, 2020 at a meeting at which a quorum was present with a vote of 3,175.7 FOR; -0- AGAINST; -0- NOT VOTING; and [02] ABSENT, pursuant to the powers vested in the Council by Article VI, Section 1(c)(2) and (j) of the Constitution of the Tohono O'odham Nation, adopted by the Tohono O'odham Nation on January 18, 1986; and approved by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (Operations) on March 6, 1986, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.984).

Tohono O'odham Legislative Council:

TIMOTHY JOAQUIN,
Legislative Chairman,
6 day of March,
2020.

Attest:

EVONNE WILSON,
Legislative Secretary,
6 day of March,
2020.

Said Resolution was submitted for approval to the office of the Chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation on the 6 day of March, 2020 at 4:54 o'clock, p.m., pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Article VII of the Constitution and will become effective upon his approval or upon his failure to either approve or disapprove it within 48 hours of submittal.

Tohono O'odham Legislative Council:

TIMOTHY JOAQUIN,
Legislative Chairman,
on the 06 day of
March, 2020 at 5:22
o'clock, p.m.

NED NORRIS, Jr., *Chairman,*
Tohono O'odham Nation.

Returned to the Legislative Secretary on the 6 day of March, 2020, at 5:32 o'clock, p.m.

EVONNE WILSON,
Legislative Secretary.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this critical legislation in support of our Native American friends and partners.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 5681 is about enhancing equity and career opportunities for Native American officers that currently serve as Shadow Wolves in Sells, Arizona.

These officers are currently limited in pay and opportunity by their classification, despite having the appropriate training for advancement. This legislation addresses that problem.

For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5681, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5681.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM ACT OF 2021

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 658) to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 658

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may work with one or more consortia to support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO DHS.—The Secretary may work with one or more consortia to carry out the Secretary’s responsibility pursuant to section 2202(e)(1)(P) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652(e)(1)(P)) to—

(1) provide training and education to State, Tribal, and local first responders and officials specifically for preparing for and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents, in accordance with applicable law;

(2) develop and update a curriculum utilizing existing training and educational programs and models in accordance with section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659), for State, Tribal, and local first responders and officials, related to cybersecurity risks and incidents;

(3) provide technical assistance services, training, and educational programs to build and sustain capabilities in support of preparedness for and response to cybersecurity risks and incidents, including threats of acts of terrorism, in accordance with such section 2209;

(4) conduct cross-sector cybersecurity training, education, and simulation exercises for entities, including State and local governments and Tribal organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and private industry, to encourage community-wide coordination in defending against and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents, in accordance with section 2210(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660(c));

(5) help States, Tribal organizations, and communities develop cybersecurity information sharing programs, in accordance with section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659), for the dissemination of homeland security information related to cybersecurity risks and incidents;

(6) help incorporate cybersecurity risk and incident prevention and response into existing State, Tribal, and local emergency plans, including continuity of operations plans; and

(7) assist State governments and Tribal organizations in developing cybersecurity plans.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING SELECTION OF A CONSORTIUM.—In selecting a consortium with which to work under this Act, the Secretary shall take into consideration the following:

(1) Prior experience conducting cybersecurity training, education, and exercises for State and local entities.

(2) Geographic diversity of the members of any such consortium so as to maximize coverage of the different regions of the United States.

(3) The participation in such consortium of one or more historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, other minority-serving institutions, and community colleges that participate in the National Centers of Excellence in Cybersecurity program, as carried out by the Department of Homeland Security.

(d) METRICS.—If the Secretary works with a consortium under subsection (a), the Secretary shall measure the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by the consortium under this Act.

(e) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall conduct outreach to universities and colleges, including, in particular, outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, other minority-serving institutions, and community colleges, regarding opportunities to support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents, by working with the Secretary under subsection (a).

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a consortium to control or direct any law enforcement agency in the exercise of the duties of the law enforcement agency.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “community college” has the meaning given the term “junior or community college” in section 312 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1058);

(2) the term “consortium” means a group primarily composed of nonprofit entities, including academic institutions, that develop, update, and deliver cybersecurity training and education in support of homeland security;

(3) the terms “cybersecurity risk” and “incident” have the meanings given those terms in section 2209(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659(a));

(4) the term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security;

(5) the term “Hispanic-serving institution” has the meaning given the term in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a);

(6) the term “historically Black college and university” has the meaning given the term “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061);

(7) the term “minority-serving institution” means an institution of higher education described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a));

(8) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(9) The term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States;

(10) the term “Tribal Colleges and Universities” has the meaning given the term in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c); and

(11) the term “Tribal organization” has the meaning given the term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, now more than ever it is critical that State and local governments, along with the private sector, prioritize their cybersecurity preparedness. The threat of cyberattacks continues to grow, and with the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine, we are reminded yet again of the importance of stronger cybersecurity.

Since 2004, DHS has partnered with the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, a group of universities that conduct research and training to help entities better prepare for cyber risks. This legislation will authorize the consortium to help strengthen our Nation’s cybersecurity preparedness.

More specifically, S. 658 authorizes DHS to partner with a consortium of nonprofit entities to provide training to first responders, develop curriculums for training programs, conduct cross-sector exercises to defend and respond to cyber threats, and help incorporate cyber risk into State and local emergency plans.

Last year, Congress provided \$1 billion in new grants to State and local governments to strengthen their cybersecurity. Ensuring they have access to advice and support to develop their cybersecurity preparedness plans is an additional step we can take to enhance our Nation’s cybersecurity.

Additionally, Chairman THOMPSON offered an amendment during the committee markup that strengthened the bill by ensuring that DHS can partner with more than one consortium; adding the inclusion of HBCUs, MSIs, and community colleges as a factor in the selection of a consortium; and promoting greater geographic diversity among participating institutions.

All communities across the Nation need to prioritize cybersecurity preparedness. These changes should ensure that DHS partners with a diverse range of institutions to better assist the many different types of State and local governments that would benefit from enhanced cybersecurity preparedness.

I thank Senators Cornyn and Leahy for their leadership in authorizing this legislation and for working with the Homeland Security Committee to make improvements to this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 658, the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act. This bill authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to work with the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium to help prepare for and respond to cybersecurity risks at the national, State, and local levels.

I applaud Senator CORNYN for his steadfast dedication to this most important piece of legislation. Now more than ever, our State and local communities must be prepared to prevent, detect, and mitigate cyber threats. Unfortunately, many of us have had constituent businesses, schools, and hospitals, among others, that have been impacted by persistent and evolving cyber threats.

This legislation will help provide training, exercises, technical assistance, and other important resources to State and local governments, critical infrastructure, and industry partners.

I thank Senator CORNYN for his work on this important bill. I urge Members to join me in supporting S. 658, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, the best time to prioritize cybersecurity is before you experience a cyber incident. Cybersecurity preparedness is essential, yet most State and local governments do not have the experience, expertise, or resources to do it alone. They need a Federal partner.

Enactment of S. 658 delivers on that partnership through a network of consortiums across the country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 658, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 658, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

DHS BASIC TRAINING ACCREDITATION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5616) to require reporting regarding accreditation of basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 33, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 58]

YEAS—390

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck

Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cabajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig

Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher

Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez

Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

NAYS—33

Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)

Boebert
Burchett
Cammack

Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud

Davidson	Grothman	Massie
Donalds	Harris	McClintock
Fallon	Hern	Miller (IL)
Gaetz	Hice (GA)	Nehls
Gohmert	Higgins (LA)	Norman
Good (VA)	Issa	Perry
Gooden (TX)	Jackson	Roy
Greene (GA)	Jordan	Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—9

Bost	Gosar	Murphy (FL)
Cheney	Kinzingner	Palazzo
Duncan	Moulton	Taylor

□ 1902

Messrs. GOODEN, CAWTHORN, NEHLS, ISSA, BURCHETT, and BISHOP of North Carolina changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. RICE of South Carolina and ROGERS of Alabama changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán	Gonzalez,	Porter (Wexton)
(Gomez)	Vicente	Raskin (Jayapal)
Bonamici (Beyer)	(Gomez)	Reed (Kelly
Bowman	Grijalva	(PA))
(Jayapal)	(Stanton)	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (Moore	Harder (Beyer)	(Reschenthaler)
(AL))	Horsford	Roybal-Allard
	(Connolly)	(Correa)
Bustos (Meng)	Johnson (TX)	Rush (Jeffries)
Carl (Moore	(Jeffries)	Ryan (Kildee)
(UT))	Kahele (Takano)	Sewell (Beyer)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Keating	Sires (Pallone)
Clarke (NY)	(Connolly)	Spartz
(Meng)	Kelly (IL)	(Walorski)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Jeffries)	Suozy (Beyer)
Crist (Soto)	Kim (NJ)	Thompson (CA)
DelBene (Beyer)	(Pallone)	(Takano)
DesJarlais	Kirkpatrick	Timmons
(Fleischmann)	(Pallone)	(Armstrong)
Doyle, Michael	Kuster (Meng)	Trone (Connolly)
F. (Connolly)	Lawson (FL)	Underwood
Frankel, Lois	(Soto)	(Jeffries)
(Wexton)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Vargas (Correa)
Gaetz (Boebert)	Long	Vela (Gomez)
Garcia (IL)	(Fleischmann)	Waltz (Gimenez)
(Correa)	McCaul	Waters (Takano)
Gonzales, Tony	(Reschenthaler)	Wilson (SC)
(Bice (OK))	McEachin	(Norman)
	(Wexton)	Yarmuth (Beyer)

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PRE-
PAREDNESS CONSORTIUM ACT
OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 658) to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 19, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 59]

YEAS—403

Adams	DelBene	Joyce (PA)
Aderholt	Delgado	Kahele
Aguiar	Demings	Kaptur
Allen	DeSaulnier	Keating
Allred	DesJarlais	Keller
Amodei	Deutch	Kelly (IL)
Armstrong	Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)
Arrington	Dingell	Kelly (PA)
Auchincloss	Doggett	Khanna
Axne	Donalds	Kildee
Bacon	Doyle, Michael	Kilmer
Baird	F.	Kim (CA)
Balderson	Dunn	Kim (NJ)
Banks	Ellzey	Kind
Barr	Emmer	Kirkpatrick
Barragán	Escobar	Krishnamoorthi
Bass	Eshoo	Kuster
Beatty	Espallat	Kustoff
Bentz	Estes	LaHood
Bera	Evans	LaMalfa
Bergman	Fallon	Lamb
Beyer	Feenstra	Lamborn
Bice (OK)	Ferguson	Langevin
Bilirakis	Fischbach	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Fitzgerald	Larson (CT)
Bishop (NC)	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Blumenauer	Fleischmann	LaTurner
Blunt Rochester	Fletcher	Lawrence
Bonamici	Fortenberry	Lawson (FL)
Bourdeaux	Foster	Lee (CA)
Bowman	Fox	Lee (NV)
Boyle, Brendan	Frankel, Lois	Leger Fernandez
F.	Franklin, C.	Lesko
Brady	Scott	Letlow
Brooks	Fulcher	Levin (CA)
Brown (MD)	Gaetz	Levin (MI)
Brown (OH)	Gallagher	Lieu
Brownley	Gallego	Lofgren
Buchanan	Garamendi	Long
Bucshon	Garbarino	Loudermilk
Budd	Garcia (CA)	Lowenthal
Burchett	Garcia (IL)	Lucas
Burgess	Garcia (TX)	Luetkemeyer
Bush	Gibbs	Luria
Bustos	Gimenez	Lynch
Butterfield	Golden	Mace
Calvert	Gomez	Malinowski
Cammack	Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis
Carbajal	Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney,
Cárdenas	Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.
Carey	Vicente	Maloney, Sean
Carl	Gooden (TX)	Mann
Carson	Gottheimer	Manning
Carter (GA)	Granger	Mast
Carter (LA)	Graves (LA)	Matsui
Carter (TX)	Graves (MO)	McBath
Cartwright	Green (TN)	McCarthy
Case	Green, Al (TX)	McCauley
Casten	Griffith	McClain
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	McClintock
Castro (TX)	Grothman	McCollum
Cawthorn	Guest	McEachin
Chabot	Guthrie	McGovern
Cherfilus-	Harder (CA)	McHenry
McCormick	Harshbarger	McKinley
Chu	Hartzler	McNerney
Cicilline	Hayes	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Herrrell	Meijer
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Meng
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Meuser
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Mfume
Cloud	Hill	Miller (WV)
Clyburn	Himes	Miller-Meeks
Clyde	Hinson	Moolenaar
Cohen	Hollingsworth	Mooney
Cole	Horsford	Moore (AL)
Comer	Houlahan	Moore (UT)
Connolly	Hoyer	Moore (WI)
Cooper	Hudson	Morelle
Correa	Huffman	Moulton
Costa	Huizenga	Mrvan
Courtney	Issa	Mullin
Craig	Jackson	Murphy (NC)
Crawford	Jackson Lee	Nadler
Crenshaw	Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano
Crist	Jacobs (NY)	Neal
Crow	Jayapal	Neguse
Cuellar	Jeffries	Nehls
Curtis	Johnson (GA)	Newhouse
Davids (KS)	Johnson (LA)	Newman
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (OH)	Norcross
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (SD)	O'Halleran
Dean	Johnson (TX)	Obornolte
DeFazio	Jones	Ocasio-Cortez
DeGette	Jordan	Omar
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Owens

Pallone	Schiff	Titus
Palmer	Schneider	Tlaib
Panetta	Schrader	Tonko
Pascarell	Schrier	Torres (CA)
Payne	Schweikert	Torres (NY)
Pence	Scott (VA)	Trahan
Perlmutter	Scott, Austin	Trone
Peters	Scott, David	Turner
Pfizer	Sessions	Underwood
Phillips	Sewell	Upton
Pingree	Sherman	Valadao
Pocan	Sherrill	Van Drew
Porter	Simpson	Van Duyn
Posey	Sires	Vargas
Pressley	Slotkin	Veasey
Price (NC)	Smith (MO)	Vela
Quigley	Smith (NE)	Velázquez
Raskin	Smith (NJ)	Wagner
Reed	Smith (WA)	Walberg
Reschenthaler	Smucker	Walorski
Rice (NY)	Soto	Waltz
Rice (SC)	Spanberger	Wasserman
Rodgers (WA)	Spartz	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Speier	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Stansbury	Watson Coleman
Rose	Stanton	Webster (FL)
Rosendale	Stauber	Welch
Ross	Steel	Wenstrup
Rouzer	Stefanik	Westerman
Roybal-Allard	Steil	Wexton
Ruiz	Stevens	Wild
Ruppersberger	Stewart	Williams (GA)
Rush	Strickland	Williams (TX)
Rutherford	Suozy	Wilson (FL)
Ryan	Swalwell	Wilson (SC)
Salazar	Takano	Wittman
Sánchez	Tenney	Womack
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Scalise	Thompson (MS)	Young
Scanlon	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin
Schakowsky	Timmons	

NAYS—19

Babin	Greene (GA)	Perry
Biggs	Harris	Roy
Boebert	Hern	Steube
Buck	Hice (GA)	Tiffany
Davidson	Massie	Weber (TX)
Gohmert	Miller (IL)	
Good (VA)	Norman	

NOT VOTING—10

Bost	Katko	Pappas
Cheney	Kinzingner	Taylor
Duncan	Murphy (FL)	
Gosar	Palazzo	

□ 1919

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I was unavailable to vote in the House. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 58 and “yea” on rollcall No. 59.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, on rollcall number 59, I had intended to vote “yea”.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán	Doyle, Michael	Kahele (Takano)
(Gomez)	F. (Connolly)	Keating
Bonamici (Beyer)	Frankel, Lois	(Connolly)
Bowman	(Wexton)	Kelly (IL)
(Jayapal)	Gaetz (Boebert)	(Jeffries)
Brooks (Moore	Garcia (IL)	Kim (NJ)
(AL))	(Correa)	(Pallone)
Bustos (Meng)	Gonzales, Tony	Kirkpatrick
Carl (Moore	(Bice (OK))	(Pallone)
(UT))	Gonzalez,	Kuster (Meng)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Vicente	Lawson (FL)
Clarke (NY)	(Gomez)	(Soto)
(Meng)	Grijalva	Lofgren (Jeffries)
Cohen (Beyer)	(Stanton)	Long
Crist (Soto)	Harder (Beyer)	(Fleischmann)
DelBene (Beyer)	Horsford	McCaul
DesJarlais	(Connolly)	(Reschenthaler)
(Fleischmann)	Johnson (TX)	McEachin
	(Jeffries)	(Wexton)

Moulton (Beyer)	Ryan (Kildee)	Trone (Connolly)
Porter (Wexton)	Sewell (Beyer)	Underwood
Raskin (Jayapal)	Sires (Pallone)	(Jeffries)
Reed (Kelly)	Spartz	Vargas (Correa)
(PA)	(Walorski)	Vela (Gomez)
Rogers (KY)	Suozzi (Beyer)	Waltz (Gimenez)
(Reschenthaler)	Thompson (CA)	Waters (Takano)
Roybal-Allard	(Takano)	Yarmuth (Beyer)
(Correa)	Timmons	
Rush (Jeffries)	(Armstrong)	

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 6181

Ms. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 6181.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING). The gentlewoman's request is accepted.

ENHANCING SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I am here to commend Chairman NEAL and the Racial Equity Initiative headed by TERRI SEWELL, STEVE HORSFORD, and JIMMY GOMEZ, and also to recognize JOYCE BEATTY, for the work that they have done in bringing forward the inequity that has existed in this country for far too long.

More than 5 million of our fellow Americans get below poverty-level checks from Social Security because the Congress of the United States has not done anything to enhance Social Security in more than 50 years.

Whom does that affect the most? It affects women of color and women specifically—people who held jobs who weren't earning the same kind of salary or wages and people who were caregivers at home for their children.

Help is on the way. Social Security 2100 is coming to the floor, and finally, millions of Americans who get below poverty-level checks after having worked all their lives and paid into a system are going to get what they richly deserve.

AMERICA DESERVES ENERGY FREEDOM

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, the American people are asking one simple question: Why does the Biden administration hate energy freedom in America?

They have asked that question every time they have gone to the gas station and seen prices skyrocketing. Now, they are asking that question as this administration is falling to its knees and begging Iran for a nuclear deal. Sacrificing our geopolitical leverage by appealing to our enemies is appalling, and it is the last thing that should ever be considered.

Madam Speaker, this administration would rather be awarded a participation trophy than dig in and fight to put American interests first.

That mentality is bankrupting our great country, and we have been led into a political minefield. It is a display of pure weakness and an absolute disgrace.

HONORING THE LIFE OF INGEBORG HEUSER

(Ms. ESCOBAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the life of Ingeborg Heuser, who passed away after a lifetime in the arts.

Ingeborg immigrated to the United States from Germany after World War II, arriving to El Paso in 1953 as the wife of a servicemember.

As a classical ballet dancer, she opened her first studio that year and became ballet director of the Texas Western Civic Ballet. Over the next 47 years, she would establish and direct Ballet El Paso, Ballet of the Americas, and the University of Texas El Paso ballet. Thousands of students passed through her studio doors, and countless audience members were exposed to a wide range of classical ballet through her service.

Her cross-border collaborations with companies in Europe, Mexico, and Latin America contributed to the exchange of international artistic endeavors, including the first U.S.-Mexico repertory exchange in 1977.

Madam Speaker, we have lost one of El Paso's shining stars, a trailblazer of the arts for our region. I ask you to join me in paying tribute to the life of Ingeborg Heuser. May her legacy and commitment to the arts continue to be an inspiration to us all.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOEL WILLIAMS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the life of Joel Williams.

Joel was born December 19, 1942, in the family farm kitchen in Dacula, Georgia. Unlike many children nowadays, Joel grew up without electricity and indoor plumbing, learning to read by kerosene lamps.

His drive and determination revealed themselves early as he earned valedictorian honors at Dacula High School and graduated magna cum laude from Shorter College. He then went on to attend Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer University where he was the first honor graduate of the class of 1967.

Joel began his legal career as an assistant attorney general of the State of Georgia under Arthur K. Bolton. He then left Washington for Savannah in 1971 to become vice president and chief compliance officer for Savannah Foods

and Industries. During this time, he met his wife of 25 years, M'Liss Gurney Williams, and had two beautiful daughters.

Joel committed his life to political and community service. Through all of his achievements, Joel was most proud of his daughters and grandchildren. Joel was a loving and devoted father. The children he raised and grandchildren he loved will forever remember the man Joel was throughout his life.

□ 1930

UKRAINE NEEDS OUR HELP

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to call attention to the continuing horror being unleashed in Ukraine by the treacherous tyrant Vladimir Putin, a pitiful creature of darkness.

Forty-four million freedom-loving Ukrainians deserve to live in peace and freedom. They voted for liberty, 90 percent of them. They have done nothing to Putin. They pose no threat to Russia.

Putin invaded a sovereign nation and is committing war crimes against civilians. He is creating a humanitarian crisis flooding across Europe. The trains aren't big enough to haul all of the people seeking peace.

In the 11 days since he invaded, and since 2014, he has murdered hundreds of Ukrainians, in addition to the 14,000 Russians killed in Ukraine, and over 1.5 million have fled across the border into neighboring countries.

The American people are opening their hearts with humanitarian aid, but the free world must help provide more fighter jets, Javelins, Stingers, small arms, ammunition, body armor, and air defense.

Ukraine is the scrimmage line for liberty in Europe. Here, at the beginning of the 21st century, liberty requires vigilance for Ukraine.

CONGRATULATING KENNETH BURKETT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Kenneth Burkett, a Jefferson County resident, for receiving the Crabtree Award from the Society for American Archaeology.

This award is given annually to an outstanding avocational archaeologist in remembrance of Don Crabtree. Mr. Crabtree brought experimental archaeology to prominence.

Recipients of the Crabtree Award are archaeologists who have contributed to advance the understanding of local, regional, and national archaeology

through excavation, research, publication, site preservation, or collections preservation, all in collaboration with the professional community or public outreach.

This award is well deserved for Kenneth, as he has spent his career conducting archaeological research and excavations in western Pennsylvania, focusing on the lifeways of prehistoric Native Americans who once lived in the Redbank Creek watershed.

Kenneth is currently the executive director of the Jefferson County History Center as well as a field associate with the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. He spends time working closely with the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology 29th Chapter, located in North Fork.

Kenneth has a true passion for bringing our history to life and sharing the artifacts of the people who walked this Earth before us.

Once again, I want to congratulate Kenneth on this well-deserved accomplishment.

RECOGNIZING WGY RADIO STATION ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. TONKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize New York's Capital Region radio station, WGY, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

Through decades of informing and entertaining Capital Region listeners, WGY has long stood as a pillar of the Schenectady community.

This pioneering station, established by engineers at General Electric in 1922, has spent a century at the forefront of innovations in radio technology.

From conducting the first two-way radio transmission to England to being one of the first two radio stations to broadcast baseball's World Series, WGY has played a key role in establishing New York's Capital District as a global and national hub for technological advancement.

I extend my warm congratulations to everyone at WGY for reaching this historic milestone. Throughout its first 100 years, the station has connected with listeners through its talented and revered hosts.

Here is to many more successful years delivering powerful stories and quality news to our communities. Congratulations to WGY.

PUTIN'S WAR ATROCITIES

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the murderous Putin's war on Ukraine is criminal.

I am grateful that America and our NATO allies are unified to support

Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky and the Ukrainian people.

I have faith in the Russian people, who I have met on numerous visits across Russia, that they will reject Putin's war atrocities. A nation of world-significant art, music, and literature can change, and that is why I am introducing a bill to encourage Russian military defectors with immediate refugee status in America, with up to \$100,000 for any Russian military equipment transferred to Ukraine. Putin betrays the troops to death.

Additionally, I will introduce a bill for a bust of President Volodymyr Zelensky to be placed in the U.S. Capitol, as is the bust of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Churchill was the wartime leader of World War II, and Zelensky is the wartime leader in Putin's war.

God bless Ukraine. God save Ukraine. Long live Volodymyr Zelensky.

RECOGNIZING SANDRA NOE

(Mr. MRVAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I rise to celebrate Women's History Month and recognize Sandra Noe, Executive Director of Meals on Wheels in northwest Indiana.

Sandra has worked with Meals on Wheels for 36 years to combat senior isolation and hunger.

As the demand for services increased over the past year during the COVID-19 pandemic, Meals on Wheels rose to the challenge and delivered over 1,700 meals daily, provided over 750,000 wellness checks, and celebrated its nine-millionth delivery.

Madam Speaker, as we recognize Women's History Month, please join me in thanking Sandra and everyone at Meals on Wheels for the extraordinary services they provide to northwest Indiana.

Let us recommit to continuing to support their invaluable work and recognize this month and every day the invaluable ways that women continue to provide healing and promote hope, not just in caregiving, but in all aspects of our society.

BIDEN'S ENERGY CRISIS

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, this past weekend, on my way to a military medal presentation in Crossville, Tennessee, I stopped to fill my SUV with gas. Like many Americans, I was shocked to have to pay nearly \$4 a gallon for gasoline.

Putin's invasion of Ukraine has no doubt made this situation worse, but our skyrocketing gas prices are primarily due to President Biden's reversal of President Trump's highly suc-

cessful energy policies that had oil and gas production high, gas pump prices low, had created hundreds of thousands of new energy jobs, and had created an energy-independent United States for the first time in decades.

Instead of admitting this mistake, ending the freeze on new oil and gas projects, and stopping the regulatory assault on new energy projects in the United States, the Biden administration has reportedly been secretly meeting with Venezuela and its corrupt authoritarian regime to discuss the possible lifting of sanctions against importing Venezuelan oil.

We currently purchase more than half a million barrels of oil a day from Russia, which needs to stop immediately. Instead of replacing Russian oil with equally nefarious Venezuelan oil, why not re-create those jobs here in America.

HONORING CANDICE EBERHARDT

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Candice Eberhardt, who recently made history by becoming the first Black woman to lead the Akron-Cleveland Association of Realtors, also known as ACAR, across its 100-year existence.

Throughout her 20 years in realty, Ms. Eberhardt has held many titles: youngest minority real estate broker in Akron, emerging leader, and entrepreneur. Now, she adds one more: glass ceiling breaker.

I am most grateful for the ways Ms. Eberhardt gives back to our community. She helps to develop young agents. She speaks to community groups about homeownership. She has held key roles in local government. She serves as the Akron NAACP housing chair, and she mentors high school students.

Through her impressive career and considerable contributions, Ms. Eberhardt has paved a path that more Black women in northeast Ohio will follow. I would like to congratulate Ms. Eberhardt on her new role and thank her for serving as a trailblazer, a change-maker, and a role model in northeast Ohio.

CALIFORNIA'S HIGH GAS PRICES

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, today, the national average for a gallon of gas is a little over \$4—\$4.06 to be exact. Meanwhile, in my home State of California, the average gas price per gallon all across our State is \$5.34. For the first time ever, the average gas price per gallon is over \$5 in every single California county.

Now, I know California brings a lot of pain upon itself, self-inflicted, but I

have seen a lot of the mainstream media try to claim that these price increases are due to Russia's attack on Ukraine, not the Biden administration's anti-energy agenda. If that were true, how has the gas price per gallon increased by \$1.60 over the last year, not just the last two weeks of the Ukraine conflict.

Since taking office, the Biden administration has frozen all new oil and gas projects on Federal lands and implemented extreme financial barriers on domestic oil and gas production. On day one, of course, we all know he killed the Keystone pipeline, which could be supplying 830,000 barrels of oil from Canada to U.S. refineries, more than what Russia imports to us.

In his first week, we had an executive order stopping new leases on Federal lands, so we need to replace Russian energy with our own production.

STANDING AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

(Mr. VEASEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VEASEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand in solidarity with Congregation Beth Israel in Colleyville, Texas, and stand against anti-Semitism and other forms of religious bigotry.

On January 15 of this year, Congregation Beth Israel, in our North Texas area, endured a preplanned terrorist attack with the explicit purpose of targeting Jews.

This attack was personal to me, because I know the rabbi of that congregation, Charlie Cytron-Walker, and his wife, Adena, very well. I met them when they first moved to the North Texas area.

That is why I am here today, because no community should have to endure that type of attack while they are trying to worship. It doesn't matter what religion they happen to be. It has absolutely no place in our houses of worship.

Tomorrow, in the House, we will vote on a bipartisan resolution that my fellow colleague from North Texas, BETH VAN DUYNE, and I are leading. This resolution condemns the actions taken in Colleyville in January and underscores our commitment to fighting anti-Semitism. I ask everybody to support it, because we must root out hate.

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HEALTHCARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to co-anchor this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order and to be joined by my co-anchor, the distinguished gentleman from New

York, Congressman TORRES. I thank him so very much for his presence here today.

Let me acknowledge the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus as well and thank her for helping to organize this Special Order as well as to be able to discuss health equity and the Black family and the reasons why the CBC strongly urges and supports substantial investments for healthcare in the budget for fiscal year 2023. I also want to especially acknowledge my friend and colleague, the Honorable DONALD PAYNE, whose office initiative has always focused us on the enormity of health disparities in the African-American community.

Let me start with a few comments to be made regarding the work of the Congressional Black Caucus. Let me acknowledge and express my appreciation to the President of the United States for hosting the members of the Congressional Black Caucus this afternoon who serve on the executive committee and for the concern and interest that the President has expressed on a number of issues that I think are important to where we are today in America.

Let me borrow this picture from Congresswoman KAPTUR, who heads the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, and just remind everyone, because the Congressional Black Caucus has been at the forefront of persons fleeing persecution.

□ 1945

We have been a leader. Whether it is Haiti or whether it is places in Africa or the Caribbean or Europe, African Americans have been at the forefront.

This happens to be the mass of people that are trying to escape Ukraine because of the bloody and immoral and purposeless and vicious and vile actions of Vladimir Putin.

We stand here today as well, recognizing the humanitarian crisis and recognizing as well that we, as Americans, are going to be supporting any people who are fighting for democracy. As we fight for those people, we will also recognize that we will ensure that we are protecting democracy and the freedom of all people.

With that in mind, we had a number of issues that we discussed, and I think it is important that healthcare was certainly a part of it. And the disparities, disparities dealing with African-American boys and African-American men and recognize that we need to focus on eliminating those stark disparities that would result in less of a future for these young boys, for their lives turning around even before they enter school, that there is an intervention to ensure that they become the best of what they can be. That is a crucial element of what we talked about as well.

I am very grateful that we were also in discussions on H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act; and, of course, the very positive discus-

sion that we had, breaking news is that progress will be made on the idea of healing and repairing and reparations, and we are certainly grateful for that discussion.

I would also like to mention as I begin, in the immediacy of the news of the day, we are well aware of my constituent that is now being held in Russia, that is Brittney Griner, an Olympian, a double-honors WNBA player. Unfortunately, we don't have the proof of the allegations. We are disturbed, but we know that she has the possibility of being held for 10 years because of the alleged charges that they are making against her. We are grateful to have had the opportunity to bring this to the attention of the President of the United States, and we expect that hopefully this situation will be looked at as closely as possible and that help will be coming.

I mention this because our Chairwoman has always said, Our Power, Our Message. We speak of a multitude of messages that we will have tonight, focused in particular on the issue of healthcare.

As a member of the United States Congress and the Congressional Black Caucus, we can't start this without talking about the COVID-19 pandemic that has laid bare for the Nation to see the stark racial and ethnic inequalities exacerbated by the virus.

In my home State of Texas as of the end of September 2020, there had been more than 760,000 cases of COVID-19 and 16,000 deaths. According to the Texas State Department of State healthcare services, 70 percent of the confirmed fatalities are people of color.

In Texas, COVID-19 mortality rates are 30 percent higher for African Americans and 80 percent higher for Hispanics. One factor in the Hispanic and African-American populations being more likely to contract COVID-19 is employment in occupations associated with public contact that cannot be done remotely.

We saw that in the early stages of COVID-19, when testing was not at its peak, that the numbers were so high in New York, New Orleans, Detroit, and, yes, in Houston, Texas, because African Americans, in particular, were in jobs that they had hands on, that they were encountering people, whether they were metro bus drivers or TSA workers in the Federal system, whether they were retailers in the grocery store, whether they were firefighters and first responders or police officers, we were finding out that they were being confronted by these particular issues.

The idea of health disparities in the African-American community lends itself to the very reason why this Special Order is crucial. Health coverage as it relates to African Americans in 2017:

10.6 percent of African Americans were uninsured compared with 5.9 percent of non-Hispanic Whites;

89.4 percent of African Americans had healthcare coverage in 2017 compared with 93 percent of White Americans;

44.1 percent of African Americans had government health insurance coverage in 2017; and

12.1 percent of African Americans under the age of 65 reported having no health insurance coverage.

Chronic health conditions are prevalent in our community. 13.8 percent of African Americans reported having fair or poor health. We are prone to diabetes; cancer, particularly breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, brain cancer; and the leading causes of death among African Americans are heart disease, cancer, and accidents.

There are 11 infant deaths per 1,000 births among Black Americans. This is almost twice the national average of 5.8. Of course, we have a serious problem with Black maternal mortality, which I am very glad the Congressional Black Caucus has taken on as an important issue.

I know that there are also the different kinds of cancer that impact African-American males, and I know my colleagues will spend their time discussing that.

I think the point that is most important is that we realize that all of the indicia indicating disparities in healthcare unfortunately fall on African Americans.

One I forgot to mention is obesity. African-American women have the highest rates of obesity or being overweight compared to other groups in the United States, about four out of five African-American women are overweight or obese.

As we have this discussion tonight, there are several things that I think we should be reminded of. Twelve States refused to take the expanded Medicaid when the Affordable Care Act was finalized and signed by the President of the United States. I was here; we were fighting. In fact, we had included expanded Medicaid as a response to the public option, that we were fighting for. I was in support of the public option, but we compromised, and lo and behold, if I may use that terminology, didn't it get taken out. Didn't we have States refusing to accept expanded Medicaid, and they are in the worst dire straits which includes the State that is a poster child for uninsured, and that is the State of Texas.

But in this Build Back Better Act, we created, with the work of the Congressional Black Caucus, a Federal Medicaid process that we could opt into so that whatever State you lived in—the 12 horrific States that did not accept it who suffer every single day, not the States, not the State government, but the people suffer every day, the children suffer every day—we provided this in Build Back Better.

I was so excited because we were pushing and working and sending letters saying you had to fix this issue of not having the expanded Medicaid. We were able to secure that, and here we are with Build Back Better stalled in the United States Senate, after we worked so hard to get a bill that has so

many elements to it that deals with the disparities in healthcare.

As I conclude, let me indicate that the idea of these disparities fall right into the umbrella of H.R. 40, the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act, but the idea is to track slavery and its trajectory to 2021, why these stark disparities in healthcare and education and science and housing and the criminal justice system. But healthcare is life or death, and we can see it in a glaring panorama of any community you go into, of hospitals that you go into, hospice that you are in, that you see this disproportionate proportion of African Americans who either did not have access to healthcare in the early stages of their disease or either suffered from diseases that were, in fact, inherited from families down through the generations because of diet, living conditions, or lack thereof.

We stand here today on the floor of the House to say it is imperative that we work together as Americans to find a way to provide an even playing field for all of our children, if it takes legislation that focuses specifically on diseases that we have, that falls on our shoulders.

I am a breast cancer survivor, and I have introduced over the years triple-negative breast cancer legislation that I hope I will see in the next few months passing, for triple-negative breast cancer is more deadly in our African-American populations and Hispanic populations. I know the cancer clusters that are in the Fifth Ward, Texas, in my district, or Kashmere Gardens, because living in conditions where there are toxic chemicals that these people are breathing or they are eating them because they are in the soil that they plant their gardens in.

Can you imagine, Madam Speaker? This is what we are confronting. That is why the Congressional Black Caucus rises on the floor today to be able to address these serious questions of health disparities, which I believe is at this time a crucial moment in history for us to speak about.

Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and the Congressional Black Caucus, I am pleased to co-anchor this Congressional Black Caucus Special Order with my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from New York, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES.

I thank the Chair of the CBC, Congresswoman BEATTY of Ohio, for organizing this Special Order to discuss the health equity and the Black Family and the reasons why the CBC strongly urges and supports substantial investments for healthcare in the budget for FY 2023.

Before I do, however, let me note for the record that today is March 7, the 57th anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," when hundreds of heroic souls risked their lives in Selma, Alabama, for freedom and to secure the right to vote for all Americans.

Those "foot soldiers" of Selma, who were led by our beloved colleague, the late Con-

gressman John Lewis of Georgia, were brave and determined men and women, boys and girls, persons of all races and creeds, who loved their country so much that they were willing to risk their lives to make it better, and to bring it even closer to its founding ideals.

The foot soldiers marched because they believed that all persons have dignity and the right to equal treatment under the law, and in the making of the laws, which is the fundamental essence of the right to vote.

I am Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE of Texas, and I proudly hail from the great city of Houston, which has been on the front lines since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and paid more than its share in death, heartbreak, and suffering, especially among communities and healthcare workers of color, but has also seen the best our nation has to give in the selfless and courageous service of black nurses who were among the very first to answer the call and have never left or retreated from the field of battle.

The COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare for the nation to see the stark racial and ethnic inequalities exacerbated by the virus.

In my home state of Texas, as of the end of September 2020, there have been more than 760,000 cases of COVID-19 and 16,000 deaths.

According to the Texas Department of State Health Care Services, 70 percent of the confirmed fatalities were people of color.

In Texas, COVID-19 mortality rates are 30 percent higher for African Americans and 80 percent higher for Hispanics overall.

The differences become much larger when accounting for age; for example, in the 25 to 44-year-old age group, African American mortality rates are more than four times higher than White rates, and the Hispanic rates are more than seven times higher.

One factor in Hispanic and African American populations being more likely to contract COVID-19 is employment in occupations associated with public contact and that cannot be done remotely.

The sad fact is that most workers in these occupations are less able to be absent from their job or to have paid time off.

In Texas, people of color are more than 40 percent of cashiers, retail salespersons, child care workers, licensed practical nurses, more than 50 percent of bus drivers and transit workers, medical and nursing assistants, personal care aides, and home health aides, and more than 60 percent of building cleaners and housekeepers.

In addition, Hispanic and African American populations in Texas are less likely to have health insurance and to have a regular health care provider, so less likely to seek or receive early care for symptoms, especially in the first months of the epidemic.

And African American and Hispanic populations are also more likely to have an underlying health condition that makes them more vulnerable to the effects of COVID-19.

To respond and mitigate the devastation wrought by COVID-19 on Americans, and especially marginal and vulnerable communities of color, I have introduced H.R. 330, the "Delivering Covid-19 Vaccinations to All Regions and Vulnerable Communities Act" or "COVID-19 Delivery Act," which I invite all Members to join as sponsors.

Under the COVID-19 Delivery Act, FEMA will be authorized and directed to lead the effort for vaccine delivery from the receipt from

manufacturing facilities to delivery to designated inoculation sites (hospital, clinic, doctors' offices, school, places of worship, community centers, parks, or neighborhood gathering locations).

The legislation directs FEMA to develop and deploy a fully staffed and resourced 24-7 advanced real-time tracking system that allows FEMA to monitor shipments of vaccine units that can provide end-to-end transparency on the temperature, real-time location, origin, and destination data, anticipated time of arrival, and report on changes and update recipients on the progress of their delivery and report on changes that may impact expected delivery or the viability of the vaccine while in transit.

I see the disparities in the lives of so many of my constituents who suffer disproportionately from medical conditions that make COVID-19 deadly.

They work low wage or no wage jobs to make ends meet, and they have no health insurance and rely on community health centers or public health services for routine care.

I call them friends and neighbors because they are that to me.

That is why I strongly support CBC's legislative agenda for the 117th Congress to address the many social justice and health equity issues that are related to how the COVID-19 pandemic has manifested and amplified healthcare racial disparities in our communities.

Specifically, I support:

1. Expanded access to testing for all essential workers.
2. Setup a comprehensive vaccination campaign targeting communities of color and ensuring free vaccination for all.
3. Expanded SNAP food benefits.
4. Direct relief payments of \$2,000 a month until the end of the pandemic.
5. Continue rent and mortgage payment suspension.
6. Cancellation of student loan debt as students of color have the highest debt loads.

I support legislation that will ensure that all essential workers have access to free PPE for the duration of the pandemic.

I also support legislation to raise the minimum wage to \$15 dollars an hour and to develop and support legislation that promotes the ethnic, racial and gender diversification of the health care workforce aimed at increasing overall cultural competence.

Most importantly, I support legislation like H.R. 40 that directly augments the underlying social determinants of health (e.g., socioeconomic factors, education, employment, housing) that historically have disproportionately impacted black and other communities of color that have made them more vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Madam Speaker, the CBC strongly supports comprehensive efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality and its devastating effects.

Maternal and infant mortality disproportionately impacts the Black community in comparison to other communities and this is unacceptable.

700 women die each year in the United States as a result of pregnancy or delivery complications.

Black women are shown to have a disproportionate fatality rate during pregnancy or within 42 days after giving birth.

In 2018, the national maternal mortality rate was 17.4 deaths per 100,000 births in 2018, 37.1 black women died per 100,000 births.

Black infants have 2.3 times the infant mortality rate as white infants.

African American infants are 3.8 times as likely to die from complications related to low birthweight as compared to non-Hispanic white infants.

Black infants are at three times greater risk of accidental death than are white babies, and at more than four times the risk of developing SIDS.

For these reasons, I strongly support and am working for:

1. President Biden's Budget that proposes \$31.9 million for the Program for Treatment for Pregnant and Postpartum women;
2. legislation that will increase the diversity of the perinatal health care workforce;
3. investment in digital tools like telehealth to improve maternal health outcomes, especially in underserved areas; and
4. Establishment of an Office of Sexual and Reproductive Health & Wellbeing in the White House to align federal policies and programs so they promote sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing through a human rights, reproductive justice, and racial equity lens.

The CBC supports comprehensive efforts to endorse actions to address the health effects of systemic racism, such as H.R. 379, Improving Social Determinants of Health Act of 2021, which will authorize the CDC to set up a program to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequities by coordinating CDC social determinants of health (SDOH) activities and improve capacity of public health agencies and community organizations to address SDOHs.

We also support the passage of legislation focused on ways to increase the diversity of the U.S. health care workforce (especially nurses, physicians, dentists, and mental health workers) to include enhanced tuition and student loan repayment programs for those from Black communities and other communities of color.

CBC supports as well the passage of legislation to combat institutional racism in all governmental health related agencies and programs.

I am also the lead sponsor of legislation, H.R. 40, which will establish a commission on restorative justice to investigate the ramifications of reparations that includes the acknowledgment of historic health related atrocities.

I support comprehensive efforts to ensure action to improve urban green spaces, public health, environmental health justice and global warming and support clean air/water protections and initiatives that ensure healthy environments for all people because the most recent data reveal that people of color compared to their white counterparts are disproportionately affected by poor socio-ecosystems that affect their physical, mental and social well-being.

Poor socio-ecosystem services translate to disparities in health risks so innovative and multifaceted strategies aimed at reversing the following issues are critical to improve the health and well-being of all Americans and specifically people of color.

The CBC supports comprehensive efforts to reduce cancer inequities and its devastating effects.

According to the American Cancer Society, Blacks have the highest mortality and poorest survival rate of any racial-ethnic group in the U.S.

Experts are concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic will exacerbate disparities in cancer care among Blacks, Hispanics, and other people of color.

Accordingly, I agree with NBNA's call for the 117th Congress to:

1. Support (H.R. 8845), the Multi-Cancer Early Detection Screening Coverage Act which would ensure prompt access to FDA-approved multi-cancer screening tests and fuel innovation in cancer screening.

2. Support legislation that would provide ongoing research and education for minorities impacted by cancer.

3. Support legislation that limits and reduces the cost of cancer medications and medical treatment for all populations with an emphasis on disproportionately impacted Black and other communities of color.

4. Support legislation (H.R. 1570) to Remove Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening and to modify cost-sharing requirements for colorectal cancer screening tests, and drug manufacturer reporting requirements under Medicare medical services.

5. Support legislation (H.R. 113) to provide for research and education with respect to triple negative breast cancer and for other purposes.

More than 600,000 uninsured African Americans with incomes below the poverty line are among the 2.2 million adults who have no access to affordable health coverage simply because they live in one of 12 states that have refused to take up the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion.

Permanently closing the Medicaid coverage gap is essential to remedy this racial health inequity.

It has been over a decade since the passage of the Affordable Care Act. Of the 12 remaining states that have stubbornly declined to expand coverage to adults with low incomes, eight are in the South: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

Fully 60 percent of those in the coverage gap in 2019 were people of color, even though people of color represent just 41 percent of the adult population of the 12 states.

Most live in Florida, Georgia, or Texas; more than 100,000 African Americans in each state fall into the coverage gap.

In Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, a majority of those without a pathway to coverage are African American.

In Texas, more than half of those in the coverage gap—422,000 people—are Latinos.

Who are the people in the coverage gap?

They are parents, often with young children.

They are working people.

Many are essential workers who have kept our nation going during the pandemic by working in grocery stores and health care jobs.

Yet they have no health coverage and no way to get it.

By permanently closing the Medicaid coverage gap, Congress can improve the financial security of African Americans and Latinos as well as their health.

Medicaid expansion is a powerful tool against financial hardship and bankruptcy because it prevents catastrophic out-of-pocket medical costs.

Providing this safeguard is particularly critical for African Americans, given the substantial racial wealth gap.

Closing the Medicaid gap will also help address the Black maternal health crisis.

States that expanded Medicaid have seen improved access to preconception and prenatal services that make pregnancy and birth safer for parents and babies.

Medicaid expansion is associated with reduced rates of maternal death, particularly for Black women.

Yet 235,000 Black women of reproductive age with incomes below the poverty line remained uninsured in 2019 without any pathway to affordable health coverage.

Almost all of them live in the Southern states that have refused to expand Medicaid.

Consider these stark and persistent racial disparities in health coverage, chronic health conditions, mental health, and mortality between black and white Americans.

An African American or Black person is any individual with total or partial ancestry from any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

In 2017, 10.6 percent of African Americans were uninsured compared with 5.9 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

89.4 percent of African Americans had health care coverage in 2017 compared with 93.7 percent of white Americans.

44.1 percent of African Americans had government health insurance coverage in 2017.

12.1 percent of African Americans under the age of 65 reported having no health insurance coverage.

13.8 percent of African Americans reported having fair or poor health compared with 8.3 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

Eighty percent of African American women are overweight or obese compared to 64.8 percent of non-Hispanic white women.

In 2017, 12.6 percent of African American children had asthma compared with 7.7 percent of non-Hispanic white children. Forty-two percent of African American adults over age 20 suffer from hypertension compared with 28.7 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

In 2018, 8.7 percent of African American adults received mental health services compared with 18.6 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

6.2 percent of African American adults received prescription medication for mental health services compared with 15.3 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

In 2018, 3.8 percent of African American adults reported serious psychological distress.

These disparities are not a result of individual or group behavior but decades of systematic inequality in American economic, housing, and health care systems.

Alleviating health disparities will require a deliberate and sustained effort to address social determinants of health, such as poverty, segregation, environmental degradation, and racial discrimination.

Madam Speaker, in 2019, I introduced a Jackson Lee Amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, which was adopted to address the issue of Maternity Mortality.

I am pleased to report that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 did include the adoption of a maternity mortality amendment that I offered.

This Jackson Lee Amendment directs the Secretary of Defense to produce a report on maternity mortality rates among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, which will include the Coast Guard to draw attention to the incident maternal mortality.

Between 1990 and 2015 it is reported that maternal mortality rates around the world fell

by 30 percent, while at the same time in the US, the ratio went up nearly 60 percent.

A 2012, Pentagon report states that mothers delivering at military hospitals are more likely to hemorrhage after childbirth than mothers at civilian hospitals.

More than 50,000 babies are born at military hospitals each year, and they are twice as likely to be injured during delivery as newborns nationwide.

In the United States, black women are 2 to 6 times more likely to die from complications of pregnancy than white women, depending on where they live.

Dating back from 1979 to 1992 maternity mortality was analyzed, the overall pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 25.1 deaths per 100,000 for black women, 10.3 for Hispanic women, and 6.0 for non-Hispanic white women.

These numbers did not improve between 1987 and 1996.

During 2011–2015, the pregnancy-related mortality ratios were—

42.8 deaths per 100,000 live births for black non-Hispanic women;

32.5 deaths per 100,000 live births for American Indian/Alaskan Native non-Hispanic women;

14.2 deaths per 100,000 live births for Asian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic women;

13.0 deaths per 100,000 live births for white non-Hispanic women; and

11.4 deaths per 100,000 live births for Hispanic women.

Black women in the United States experience unacceptably poor maternal health outcomes, including disproportionately high rates of death related to pregnancy or childbirth.

African American women have the highest rates of obesity or being overweight compared to other groups in the United States.

About 4 out of 5 African American women are overweight or obese.

Obesity in the African American community has been a growing concern in recent decades and can be attributed to a multitude of societal elements.

Contributing factors include but are not limited to inequities in stable and affordable housing, risks of living in food deserts, income, and access to quality education.

Each one of these factors has the potential to directly or indirectly influence an individual's chance to live a longer and healthier life.

In addition, if one combines those circumstances with disparities in access to affordable and healthy food or safe places to be physically active, the picture of obesity in the African American community begins to take shape.

Among African American adults, nearly 48 percent are clinically obese (including 37.1 percent of men and 56.6 percent of women, compared to 32.6 percent of whites (including 32.4 percent of men and 32.8 percent of women).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that among 148,494 U.S. adults with COVID-19, a nonlinear relationship was found between body mass index (BMI) and COVID-19 severity, with lowest risks at BMIs near the threshold between healthy weight and overweight in most instances, then increasing with higher BMI.

Overweight and obesity were risk factors for invasive mechanical ventilation.

Obesity was a risk factor for hospitalization and death, particularly among adults aged <65 years.

Using data from the Premier Healthcare Database Special COVID-19 Release the CDC assessed the association between body mass index (BMI) and risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes as defined by hospitalization, stays in intensive care units and the use of invasive mechanical ventilation, and death.

Among 148,494 adults who received a COVID-19 diagnosis during an emergency department (ED) or inpatient visit at 238 U.S. hospitals during March–December 2020, 28.3 percent had overweight and 50.8 percent had obesity.

Overweight and obesity were risk factors for invasive mechanical ventilation, and obesity was a risk factor for hospitalization and death, particularly among adults aged <65 years.

Risks for hospitalization, ICU admission, and death were lowest among patients with BMIs of 24.2 kg/m², 25.9 kg/m², and 23.7 kg/m², respectively, and then increased sharply with higher BMIs.

Risk for invasive mechanical ventilation increased over the full range of BMIs, from 15 kg/m² to 60 kg/m².

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD three publications relating to racial health disparities.

[From USA Today]

FAMILY RAVAGED BY CORONAVIRUS BEGGED FOR TESTS, HOSPITAL CARE BUT WAS REPEATEDLY DENIED

(By Kristen Jordan Shamus)

DETROIT—The man who raised Keith Gambrell, who loved him like a son and married his mother, died in a blue recliner of novel coronavirus in his Michigan home.

Gary Fowler, 56, went to the emergency rooms of three metro Detroit hospitals in the weeks leading up to his death, begging for a coronavirus test, begging for help because he was having difficulty breathing, but he was repeatedly turned away, Gambrell said.

“My dad passed at home, and no one tried to help him,” Gambrell, 33, said through tears. “He asked for help, and they sent him away. They turned him away.”

In the hours before his death, breathing was so difficult, Fowler slept sitting up in the bedroom chair, while his wife, Cheryl, dozed in the bed by his side. When she woke, her husband of nearly 24 years was gone.

Before he took his last breaths, Fowler scrawled on a piece of paper, “Heart beat irregular . . . oxygen level low.”

“My little brother called me, screaming, ‘Daddy won’t wake up!’” Gambrell said.

By the time Gambrell got across town to their house on the morning of April 7, police and emergency medical workers had arrived.

His dad was still in the recliner. A bluish tinge had settled on his lips and fingers.

“I went up and talked to him,” Gambrell said, his voice breaking. “I told him I love him and that I’ll see him again one day and that I’m sorry we couldn’t even have a funeral for him.”

“I just felt so bad because he was begging for his life, and medical professionals did nothing for him.”

The virus has brought renewed attention to health disparities for people of color.

“About 33 percent of the cases of COVID-19 in this entire state of Michigan are in African Americans, and about 40 percent . . . of the deaths,” Dr. Joneigh Khaldun, the chief medical executive for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, said during a Facebook Live interview Thursday with Detroit’s Civil Rights, Inclusion and Equal Opportunity Department. “And that’s incredibly concerning. We know that African

Americans are only about 14 percent of the entire population."

Gambrell lives in Detroit's 48235 ZIP code, a coronavirus hot zone with the highest infection rate per capita—162 cases per 10,000 residents—and the highest number of confirmed cases of the virus at 724, according to data released Friday by the city.

Denise Fair, Detroit's chief public health officer, said coronavirus testing remains a barrier for many in the community, as does access to care.

"It's estimated that there are upwards of 10 people with undetected infections for every confirmed case, and in some communities, the estimates are even higher," she said.

Dozens of factors feed the health disparities for people of color, said Khaldun, who formerly worked as the director and health officer for the Detroit Department of Health.

[From the American Cancer Society]
CANCER DISPARITIES IN THE BLACK
COMMUNITY

African Americans have a higher cancer burden and face greater obstacles to cancer prevention, detection, treatment, and survival. In fact, Black people have the highest death rate and shortest survival of any racial/ethnic group for most cancers in the U.S. Research has shown that:

African Americans experience more illness, worse outcomes, and premature death compared to whites.

African Americans have the highest death rate and shortest survival of any racial/ethnic group for most cancers. African American men also have the highest cancer incidence.

Cancer death rates in black men is twice as high as in Asians and Pacific Islanders, who have the lowest rates.

Prostate cancer death rates in black men are more than double those of every other racial/ethnic group.

Black women are 40 percent more likely to die of breast cancer than white women and are twice as likely to die if they are over 50.

About a third of Africa American women reported experiencing racial discrimination at a health provider visit.

Living in segregated communities and areas highly populated with African Americans has been associated with increased chances of getting diagnosed with cancer after it has spread, along with having higher death rates and lower rates of survival from breast and lung cancers.

HEALTH DISPARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
AFRICAN AMERICANS OR BLACK AMERICANS

An African American or Black person is any individual with total or partial ancestry from any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

HEALTH COVERAGE

In 2017, 10.6 percent of African Americans were uninsured compared with 5.9 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

89.4 percent of African Americans had health care coverage in 2017 compared with 93.7 percent of white Americans.

44.1 percent of African Americans had government health insurance coverage in 2017.

12.1 percent of Africans Americans under the age of 65 reported having no health insurance coverage.

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

13.8 percent of African Americans reported having fair or poor health compared with 8.3 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

Eighty percent of African American women are overweight or obese compared to 64.8 percent of non-Hispanic white women.

In 2017, 12.6 percent of African American children had asthma compared with 7.7 per-

cent of non-Hispanic white children. Fortytwo percent of African American adults over age 20 suffer from hypertension compared with 28.7 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

MENTAL HEALTH

In 2018, 8.7 percent of African American adults received mental health services compared with 18.6 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

6.2 percent of African American adults received prescription medication for mental health services compared with 15.3 percent of non-Hispanic white adults.

In 2018, 3.8 percent of African American adults reported serious psychological distress.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading causes of death among African Americans are heart disease, cancer, and accidents.

African Americans have the highest mortality rate for all cancers combined compared with any other racial and ethnic group.

There are 11 infant deaths per 1,000 live births among Black Americans. This is almost twice the national average of 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

11.4 per 100,000 African American men and 2.8 per 100,000 of African American women die by suicide.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

RACIAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and also the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES) for hosting this Special Order hour. I would like to thank my sister Chair BEATTY and all my Congressional Black Caucus colleagues for their continued work to shine a spotlight on racial health disparities.

Dr. Martin Luther King once said, "Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in healthcare is the most shocking and inhumane." Madam Speaker, what was true in Dr. King's time continues to be true in our own. Communities of color have long experienced inadequate access to healthcare, housing, healthy food, and economic opportunity.

These inequalities independently, and working together, increase the prevalence of a host of dangerous health conditions, including diabetes, asthma, obesity, heart disease, and high blood pressure.

One of the most shocking examples of health inequity is our Nation's maternal and infant mortality crisis. Infants born to Black mothers are nearly twice as likely to die compared to those born to White mothers. Continuing after birth, minority Americans face far higher rates of illness and death from an array of conditions.

And what does this lead to, you might ask? Well, I am glad you did.

Black Americans have a life expectancy that is 4 years—I repeat, 4 years—shorter than White Americans.

The COVID pandemic's disproportionate impact on minority Americans exacerbated and exposed these disparities and the underlying inequalities driving them. Black and Brown Americans have faced far higher rates of hospitalization and death during the pandemic, and a growing body of research confirms what we have suspected—no, what we have known, what we have known for years—and that is there is an undeniable link between historical racism and the present-day medical health problems Black Americans face.

Health disparities that disproportionately impact Black Americans, from heart disease to maternal and infant mortality, are not merely an aberration. No, they are a direct result of structural, systemic, and institutional racism that has been passed down from generation to generation.

To build a healthier America for all, we must address the generational injustices that drive the racial inequities we continue to see today. That is why I was proud to declare racism as a public health crisis as a county council member, and that is why I am proud to work today with my Congressional Black Caucus colleagues to improve health outcomes for minority Americans and to address injustice in healthcare and throughout our society.

As Dr. King said, injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. That is our power and our message.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), my friend.

□ 2000

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for those wonderful remarks and her continued leadership here in the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss health equity disparities in America. Today, American minorities do not get the same quality of healthcare as our White counterparts, and it causes too many of them to die needlessly every single day. It is a problem that we must solve immediately.

The numbers tell the story. African Americans are 24 percent more likely to die in this country than White Americans.

The average life expectancy for a White American male is 75. For Black American males, it is about 71.

African Americans between 18 and 49 years old are twice as likely to die from heart disease than our White counterparts.

African Americans between 35 and 64 years old are 50 percent more likely to have high blood pressure than our counterparts.

One out of every five African-American deaths could have been prevented if they received the same level of healthcare as White Americans.

This should not be a surprise to anyone. Research shows that Black Americans receive less and lower quality care

than White Americans for a variety of ailments.

One study of 400 U.S. hospitals found that African Americans with heart disease received cheaper and older treatments than White Americans, not the newest technology available. They were less likely to receive coronary bypass operations. If they were lucky enough to receive surgery, they were discharged earlier regardless of post-surgery health conditions.

More than that, African-American women are less likely to receive a mastectomy or radiation therapy if they are diagnosed with breast cancer.

These disturbing facts are just part of the reason we need the Health Equity and Accountability Act. It would invest in solutions to make sure that all Americans had access to quality healthcare. It would help diversify our country's medical workforce to improve the care in marginalized communities. And it would eliminate the gaps in medical insurance coverage, particularly for Medicare and Medicaid recipients.

This is not all we must do. I am working diligently to improve the health disparities in how we treat colorectal cancer and limb amputations in this country. Colorectal cancer is the second-highest cause of cancer deaths and the fourth-highest cause of new cancers nationwide. This year, an estimated 150,000 Americans will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer. More than 52,000 people will die from it.

It is an even greater problem in minority communities. African Americans are 20 percent more likely to be diagnosed with colorectal cancer than White Americans. They are more likely to die from this deadly disease.

Yet, colorectal cancer is one of the most preventable types of cancer if detected early. That is why I am taking action to save lives from this dreaded disease.

In the 116th Congress, my Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act was signed into law. It allows Medicare to cover procedures to remove cancerous growths, or polyps, during routine colorectal cancer screenings, called colonoscopies.

In addition, I introduced the Colorectal Cancer Payment Fairness Act to provide this new coverage by the end of 2023.

We must introduce more legislation and take more actions to encourage more colorectal and other cancer screenings and save lives.

Another area of health disparity is limb amputations, specifically limb amputations related to peripheral artery disease, or PAD. It is a disease of the arteries that is related to conditions that cause heart attacks. It can cause blockages in the arms and legs that could lead to amputations.

There are more than 200,000 PAD patients who lose limbs to this disease every single year. It is even worse in minority communities, as usual.

African Americans are three times more likely to have a limb amputated

than other Americans. These patients are less likely to receive the proper screenings and treatment for PAD compared to White patients.

Too few doctors who serve minority communities even know about PAD, so they miss the warning signs in patients that could have prevented amputations. But when they understand PAD, doctors can order a vascular screening and target it specifically.

I cofounded the bipartisan Congressional Colorectal Cancer Caucus and also the bipartisan Congressional PAD Caucus to create more awareness of these diseases.

Awareness is key, but we must do more to close the gap in healthcare coverage and treatment. We must give all Americans access to the best medical care. It will save thousands of lives every year in America, and it is simply the right thing to do.

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. PAYNE for those remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

IMPROVING HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR BLACK COMMUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Ohio (Ms. BROWN) for allowing me the opportunity to speak.

Madam Speaker, no human need is more important than health. Yet, no need is more neglected by America than Black health.

There are two areas on which I am going to offer brief comments. The first is maternal mortality. Among industrialized nations, the United States has among the highest rates of maternal mortality.

The crisis of maternal health represents American exceptionalism in the worst sense of the word. America is exceptionally cruel to Black mothers, who, far too often, face fatal barriers to accessing maternal care before, during, and after pregnancy. Although representing only 13 percent of the population, Black women account for nearly 40 percent of maternal deaths.

There are racial disparities not only in maternal but also infant mortality. The Black community has a maternal mortality rate and an infant mortality rate that are more than double the mortality rates in the White community.

No healthcare program is more critical to maternal health than Medicaid, which pays 40 percent of births nationwide. Attempts by Republican Governors to prevent Medicaid expansion have a disproportionately destructive impact on Black maternal health.

What is most tragic is that most maternal deaths in America are prevent-

able and can be prevented with public investments like the Build Back Better Act. The Build Back Better Act is so urgently needed because it would bring a long-overdue expansion of Medicaid to every corner of Black America.

The second topic is cancer. In 2022, more than 73,000 Black Americans are expected to die from cancer. When it comes to most cancers, Black Americans have the highest death rate as well as the shortest rate of survival.

In the long run, we must develop a cure for cancer in keeping with President Biden's unity agenda. But in the short run, we must double down on early detection. We must invest in the development and distribution of multi-cancer early detection tests.

Black Americans have a far lower likelihood of receiving early detection cancer screening than White Americans. Early detection can mean the difference between life and death. It can mean early treatment, which can prevent cancer from metastasizing beyond the point of no return.

Early cancer screenings and diagnoses are tragically less common in the Black community than elsewhere in America. Even in cases where the White community has a higher cancer incidence, the Black community will nonetheless have higher cancer mortality because of racial disparities in early cancer detection and diagnosis.

Expanding access to multi-cancer early detection tests would bring us closer to closing the racial gap in early detection and in early diagnosis, and in doing so, it would save lives.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to be able to speak on the House floor today and talk about what we are witnessing, all Americans, as we turn on our televisions and see the horrors in Europe.

For the first time in eight decades, we are witnessing a mass, unprovoked ground and air invasion in continental Europe. Not since World War II have we seen this sort of aggressive, evil action by one European nation against another, let alone such action by a global power and member of the United Nations Security Council.

The tragedy unfolding today has no precedent in recent history, not even the terrible civil war and ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia.

□ 2015

Let's be clear, Madam Speaker, Putin feels emboldened and believes that he can wield his power anywhere in the world, including in his own backyard in a pitiful but ruthless attempt to restore his idea of some 18th century Russian kingdom with himself as czar.

Putin is emboldened by the fact that he has personally, and Russia as a nation, not paid any significant economic or diplomatic price for his previous violations of international law, the U.N. Charter, or common decency and norms.

One only has to recall the poisoning in a London park of an opposition voice in 2006, forging a partnership in 2015 with the butcher Assad in mass destruction, murder, and mayhem in Syria, waltzing into Crimea without firing a shot in 2014, and his border incursions into Georgia in 2008.

Putin has simply marched on, trampling international law and sovereign borders, all the while thumbing his nose, Madam Speaker, at international norms and the negligible reaction of his neighbors.

In fact, his neighbors, dependent on the European drug of choice—Russian natural gas—for so long they just stared glassy-eyed at their enabler, unable to stand up for themselves and fight back. Now, these neighbors have rejected the dominance of Putin's pushing and are fighting back.

That is why America once more steps into the breach as the essential, indispensable nation. Our resolve encourages a stronger European Union and a stronger NATO.

During the 20th century, our freedom-loving people consistently stepped up to push back against the disposition and destruction of individual rights, international norms, and sovereign nations.

Europe doesn't want to go back to their ancient, feudal fights, and Ukrainians don't want to return to vassal state status under the boot of Russia.

Ukrainians want to go forward. They don't want to go backward. They don't want to go back to the Berlin Airlift, Checkpoint Charlie, the Fulda Gap, and Churchill's Iron Curtain.

At the height of the Cold War, Madam Speaker, I traveled through Checkpoint Charlie to the other side of the Iron Curtain. I have witnessed what life is like in communism, socialism. I have laid a wreath at Auschwitz. I have laid a wreath on Decoration Day at the American Cemetery in Normandy. And, Madam Speaker, Americans don't want to go back to those days either.

Our boys sacrificed their lives in the forests of Germany, the beaches of France, the hills of Italy, and the sands of North Africa to prevent this very thing from happening again.

That is why American leadership is critical. Partnering with our transatlantic allies, we must muster the military, economic, and diplomatic clout and might to hit this bully in the nose. Bullies only respect clout and might.

While Europe and the United States were timid in the Obama-Merkel days, our collective leadership must fill the void now and push back once and for all against the assault on sovereignty and freedom we are witnessing in Europe.

If not now, when? If not in Ukraine, on the borders of Ukraine, where, Madam Speaker?

If we fail here, despots will race to trample borders around the world, and democracy and freedom everywhere will be in peril.

RUSSIA'S SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to how the International Monetary Fund fuels Russia's war on Ukraine by providing them a blank check in the form of special drawing rights, or SDRs.

Last week, I with 40 of my Republican colleagues in the House and the Senate, we wrote Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen urging that all IMF member countries not bail out Russia by facilitating the exchange of Russian SDRs with their own hard currency.

Russia was handed a blank check of nearly \$17 billion equivalent in SDRs by the IMF just last year and has an estimated total of \$24 billion in SDR reserves. This should have never happened, Madam Speaker, and that is why I have been so adamant for years about limiting the issue of IMF special drawing rights.

Earlier last week, the United States and other countries expanded economic sanctions against the Russian Central Bank, and while this is a late but welcome development, we must do more.

For decades, Russia has been accumulating a war chest that includes gold, international reserves, and importantly, special drawing rights. And with the ruble tanking in open markets, the Kremlin's access to foreign currency reserves being cut off, these SDRs are one of the only remaining ways that Russia can access financial resources for its warmongering in the Ukraine.

That is why now is the time for the U.S. to lead at the IMF for calling on all member countries, including China, Madam Speaker, to formally agree not to facilitate any exchange of their currencies with Russia's SDRs.

We are already seeing China and Russia deepening their ties, forming the latest and newest axis of evil. We cannot allow Moscow to turn to Beijing for an SDR bailout. As the largest shareholder of the IMF, the United States has a responsibility to ensure that these resources are not hijacked to fuel Russian bombs and tanks.

SMALL LENDER ACT

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the latest

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the CFPB, proposed small business data collection regulation. It is called section 1071.

Access to capital for small businesses is the lifeblood of each of our local economies, and for many, the community bank lender is often leading the way in supporting our entrepreneurs in small businesses across our districts.

And yet, the CFPB's new regulation, if finalized, would actually hurt small business by making the cost of credit more expensive and imposing significant compliance costs that would fall the hardest on the smallest lenders across our Nation.

That is why I, along with Congressmen WILLIAMS of Texas and LUETKEMEYER of Missouri have introduced the Small LENDER Act, a new bill that would provide regulatory relief to small business lenders by exempting them from this proposed CFPB 1071 rule and providing an additional year to comply, plus a 2-year safe harbor.

Specifically, my bill would expand the definition of a small lender as one that originates at least 500 small business loans per year, instead of the 25-loan limit proposed by the CFPB.

It would also codify a "small business" as one with gross revenues of \$1 million or less instead of the \$5 million threshold that the rule proposed.

Finally, the bill extends the effective compliance date with the final rule to be 3 years plus that 2-year grace period instead of only 18 months as proposed by the CFPB.

In the absence of Congress repealing section 1071 of the Dodd-Frank Act, this bill would prevent some of the most harmful aspects of the rule from going into effect. I urge my colleagues to support the Small LENDER Act.

ECONOMIC CRISIS OF INFLATION

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the economic crisis that has been fueled by the Biden administration's out-of-control spending and the very accommodative monetary policies of our Federal Reserve.

2021 was the worst year, Madam Speaker for consumer inflation since 1981.

Last year, inflation cost the average worker roughly two paychecks and the average family \$3,500.

And inflation doesn't just impact major corporations, but also our small businesses, 61 percent of which have had to raise prices in the last month in order just to try to keep up with inflation.

Of course, getting people back to work will greatly aid supply chains, thus we need to encourage work. But President Biden's policies of vaccine mandates, higher regulations on employers and policies to cut the supply of energy hurt the cause of getting our citizens back to work.

The President has called this inflation "transitory" and caused only by "supply chain" disruptions and greedy corporations. Madam Speaker, in my view, this is just pure political theater.

Yet, instead of addressing these concerns, working to get spending under control and our Nation's economy fully back on track, President Biden spent the bulk of his State of the Union speech doubling down on those policies that got us into this inflationary situation in the first place.

Central Arkansans' pockets are hurting.

The President should stop proposing to spend trillions more. The President should cut regulatory burdens hindering hiring employers like truck drivers, general contractors, and health service employees.

The President should unleash American energy to help bring down prices for U.S. consumers and help our struggling allies in Europe.

I urge the Biden administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to reach across the aisle to help bring relief to the American people and get back to our prepandemic spending priorities and alleviate the burdens that many face across our country, particularly the burden of inflation.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the crisis at our southwest border.

In January, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol reported over 153,941 migrant encounters at our southwest border, which represented a 320 percent increase over January of 2020.

Of the over 150,000 migrants who were encountered, the Biden administration opened the door and said come in, releasing about 60,000 migrants into the United States.

Deportations are down 70 percent when compared to 2020, averaging about 100 a day, and that was in the face of 7,000 migrants appearing at our border each day.

Officials at our southern border have estimated that nearly 400,000 illegal immigrants have successfully crossed the border without being caught. So not being interdicted, not being processed, not being turned back.

Those numbers, like the inflation that we are experiencing, are out of control.

These numbers are unacceptable, and we need to get back on track. I have encouraged the Biden administration for over a year now, return to those Trump-era policies that were controlling the flow across the border, resume construction on the wall, resume support of our personnel on the border, resume the efforts to control and secure our southwest border.

AMERICA'S ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, today I rise to bring awareness to an issue that concerns all Americans, and that is America's energy independence.

Every day the U.S. is importing nearly 600,000 barrels of oil from Russia. As we continue to increase sanctions against Russia, we must also keep the American people in mind, who are already feeling the effects of inflation each day when they visit the pump.

We need to boost domestic production now. That should be our priority, boosting American production. Prior to the pandemic we were producing 13 million barrels a day. Today, we are producing about 11 million barrels per day. That would more than make up for this Russian oil that for some reason we are still importing.

This week, I received a call from a constituent. This constituent is on a fixed income, and she shared with me her concerns about filling up at the gas station. She shared with me her concerns about Ukraine and asked if she should expect her gas bill to increase even more as tensions rise. And the answer to that question, Madam Speaker is I believe that is right, that is what is going to happen.

And that is why we can benefit Europe and benefit American consumers by unleashing American energy production and get back to those 13 million barrels a day. That way we can offset what we have been importing from Russia and benefit our American consumers.

□ 2030

GREAT AMERICAN OUTDOORS ACT

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the important work being accomplished through the success of the Great American Outdoors Act, the bipartisan conservation legislation signed into law by President Trump.

In Arkansas, I recently had the opportunity to visit one of those sites and visit with leaders at the National Forest System spearheading this effort at Blanchard Springs Caverns in the Ozark National Forest.

These incredible caverns not only attract thousands each year to Arkansas, but they have a robust economic impact on the surrounding areas as they are enjoyed by all Americans each year.

Thanks to funding by the Great American Outdoors Act, the cabins are able to undergo much-needed renovations to improve the existing trail system and lighting system throughout the caverns and invest in preventative measures to enhance the safety and resiliency of the underground system. This allows the caverns to be enjoyed by American families for years to come.

Madam Speaker, these improvements that are underway as a result of this bipartisan achievement are the first major capital expenditures spent on this beautiful cavern since it was opened during the Nixon administration. So, I look forward to these funds continuing to support various projects in the Natural State and look forward to their enhancement in the years to come.

OPIOID CRISIS

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the opioid crisis in Arkansas and across our Nation.

Each day, over 250 individuals lose their lives to an opioid-related over-

dose. According to the CDC, we lost a record number of 99,106 people between March 2020 and March 2021. What a milestone. What a grim milestone.

My home State of Arkansas has one of the highest opioid-prescribing rates in our Nation. In Arkansas alone, we lost at least 225 of our neighbors in this crisis.

Opioid misuse and addiction begin at home, coming from a familiar medicine cabinet. More Americans lose their lives to addiction than from car accidents, guns, or HIV.

This is a crisis, a growing crisis, and one that is reaching new highs. These deaths are preventable, and it is up to each of us to do our part to save lives and combat the disease that is addiction.

That is why, last September, I introduced the bipartisan Preventing Overdoses and Saving Lives Act with my colleague from Michigan, Representative DEBBIE DINGELL. My bipartisan bill will create a grant program allowing States and localities to conduct research on the opioid crisis, create a strategic plan on how to respond to the crisis, and implement co-prescribing under certain circumstances. Increasing access to naloxone reduces opioid fatalities. If this bill passes, it will save lives.

Madam Speaker, we have seen that in Arkansas, one of 14 States that offers co-prescriptions for opioid prescription recipients. I would like to see that broader across our Nation. Lives will be saved.

In this bill, I urge all of my colleagues to join Congresswoman DINGELL and I in this fight.

BE PRO BE PROUD

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about Be Pro Be Proud, an initiative launched in 2016 as a response to the workforce shortage experienced in my home State of Arkansas.

Be Pro Be Proud is a technical program that introduces students and young adults to skilled trade jobs and the well-paid opportunities that these jobs unlock.

In the past 5 years, Be Pro Be Proud's mobile workshop has completed over 500 stops in the State of Arkansas and recruited over 20,000 individuals who have joined the movement to learn more about key trades, new opportunities, and finding that career that is right for them.

After seeing the tremendous success in Arkansas, the initiative has expanded to surrounding States. We have traveled around the country exposing young adults to this kind of opportunity—in middle school and high school—a career that starts immediately after high school graduation.

In January, I had the pleasure of joining Governor Asa Hutchinson and State and local leaders to announce that Be Pro Be Proud was awarded \$1.45 million in a grant to support the launch of a second mobile workshop to bring this story to schools all over Arkansas.

This expansion will see additional communities visited by Be Pro Be Proud sooner and better, and that means faster opportunities to be witnessed by our young people when they graduate from high school.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF SAM CHAFFIN

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and legacy of a dear friend and a great Rotary International colleague, my friend Sam Chaffin. I was sad to share the news with my friends that Sam passed away in November.

Born in 1936, in Magnolia, Arkansas, he was a proud graduate of the University of Arkansas, where he earned a master's degree in industrial engineering. Shortly after graduation, Sam opened his own business, Eagle Material Handling of Arkansas, which specialized in material and manufacturing management.

In 1975, Sam joined the Rotary Club of Little Rock, Club 99. During his time in Rotary, Sam served in many leadership positions, including foundation chair, president of our club, and district governor. Through our work together in Rotary, we had the opportunity to go to Lacombe, Louisiana, following Katrina and help many, many families rebuild their homes.

Madam Speaker, we couldn't have done that at our club, the Rotary Club of Little Rock, without Sam's instrumental leadership. He was a friend to all who were blessed to know him. My thoughts are with his wife, Charlie; children, Cole and Marty; and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Sam, thank you for your impact on our community, our Rotary Club, Rotary International, and our State.

RECOGNIZING SCIPIO AFRICANUS JONES

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exemplary Arkansan, Scipio Africanus Jones.

Scipio Jones was born into slavery in Arkansas in 1863. Throughout his life, he attended Black schools near his hometown, eventually earning his bachelor's degree from Arkansas' own Shorter College.

Although there were no schools for African Americans to study law in Arkansas, Scipio took on the challenge himself and began studying independently and, in 1889, passed the Arkansas Bar. He began his career in Pulaski County and, in 1900, was admitted to the Arkansas Supreme Court.

In 1919, 12 Black sharecroppers had been sentenced to death for their alleged role in the Elaine Massacre, while 87 other defendants also awaited trial. Scipio Jones' primary goal was to secure a fair trial for the 87 defendants. After his partner's unexpected passing, he became the lead attorney in the appeals process for the 12 defendants who had been sentenced to death.

Of the 12 original sharecroppers who had been sentenced to death, charges were dismissed against six, while the other six had their sentences commuted. The remaining 87 defendants re-

ceived pardons from the Governor of Arkansas.

Following these immense legal victories, Scipio Jones remained an advocate for the Black community across Arkansas. In recognition of his advocacy, the United States Post Office in downtown Little Rock was named in his honor in 2007.

In 2020, President Trump signed into law my bill, which facilitated a large, full-sized portrait of Scipio Jones to be displayed in that post office. Last week, I had the honor, with all of our citizens, to gather and unveil this beautiful portrait of Scipio Jones at the post office named for him.

Special thanks are owed to John Gill, Garbo Hearne, artist Wade Hampton, and the Central Arkansas Library System for all of their collaboration in making this wonderful portrait a reality. It will serve as a reminder of the legal skill, persistence, bravery, and diplomacy of Scipio Jones, permanently honoring him as the amazing legal leader and citizen that he was.

HONORING DAISY BATES

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Daisy Bates and her brave actions that shaped American history and Arkansas history.

When Daisy Bates moved to Little Rock in the early 1940s, she immediately joined the NAACP and became a leader in our African-American community. As a civil rights activist in Little Rock, Daisy Bates played a leading role in the integration of Little Rock's schools and served as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine.

Her bravery and leadership led her to achieve the unimaginable—sparking change across our whole Nation. Just last month, I had the opportunity to visit with students and speak about her impact and her legacy at the Daisy Bates Elementary School in Little Rock.

Daisy's accomplishments deserve to be recognized, and I am proud that Daisy Bates and her legacy will be memorialized here in the United States Capitol. Soon, her statue will become part of the collection in the National Statuary Hall, commemorating her bravery, strength, and leadership.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to honoring that memory and continuing her fight for equality every time I pass that statue in our Capitol.

RECOGNIZING ARMY COLONEL MIKE ROSS

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Retired Army Colonel Mike Ross and his selfless leadership with Veterans Villages of America.

Colonel Ross is a combat veteran with 37 years of military service. He has received numerous awards, including the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Currently, Colonel Ross serves on the board of directors for Veterans Villages of America, where he operates a food pantry for veterans, military personnel, and their immediate family

members. They also network in our communities to meet the needs of our veterans—and I mean all the needs of our veterans. Colonel Ross is indeed tireless.

Although he is retired, he continues to give back to others, serve others, and work tirelessly for American military families and our veterans to ensure they are well cared for.

Madam Speaker, I thank Colonel Ross for his outstanding service and dedication to our community and central Arkansas veterans.

RECOGNIZING MONTINE MCNULTY

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the career of Montine McNulty.

After serving 25 years as the head of the Arkansas Hospitality Association, Montine has announced her well-deserved retirement. Early in 2020, Montine thought about retirement, but when COVID-19 hit, she made a decision to stay and guide her organization through the pandemic in the midst of such great uncertainty.

Montine, I commend your embodying of the motto, "Service Above Self," and I hope you enjoy every moment of your retirement.

Madam Speaker, it is also important that we take a moment and recognize Katie Beck, the new head of the Arkansas Hospitality Association. Katie has had a distinguished career in serving Governor Hutchinson's communication department, and I know she will bring that drive, that spirit, as the new head of the AHA.

The Arkansas Hospitality Association is very valuable for our State, and I look forward to seeing where Katie takes the organization while continuing Montine's legacy.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 31 minutes remaining.

SHIFT BACK TO SOCIETY

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, the United States currently has one of the highest prison populations in the world. Every year, we spend about \$34,000 per inmate in our State. In Arkansas, the current rate of reentry after re-offending is about 57 percent, one of the highest in the Nation.

We can do better, which is why I introduced the bipartisan Shift Back to Society Act. This bill would enact policies that avert individuals from re-offending, keeping people out of prison. This is accomplished by providing funding for our historically Black colleges and universities for educational programming that they design for offenders who have or who have almost completed serving their time, so engaging to better prepare people we know that are going to be released.

By developing this pathway to education, we directly decrease the rate of recidivism. The more education an individual has, the less likely they are to re-offend. This legislation will save millions in current spending while creating an opportunity that will keep individuals out of prison and transition

them back into being productive members of society.

As we currently face an uptick in crime, both in Arkansas and across our Nation, I am proud to bring forward a bill that will save taxpayer dollars as well as improve paths for successful re-entry shifting back to society.

CONGRATULATING MIKE POORE ON HIS RETIREMENT

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my good friend, our superintendent of Little Rock Public Schools, Mike Poore.

Mike has decided to retire, and I wish him a happy and healthy retirement. In 2016, Mike made the move from northwest Arkansas to Little Rock with the goal of transforming the district, which at the time was under the control of the State.

□ 2045

In March 2020, when the world turned upside down because of the COVID-19 pandemic, Mike did not skip a beat. He worked to make sure every teacher and every student had the technology needed to continue learning with as little disruption as possible.

He worked mightily with the district teachers and staff to make sure students were back in the classroom. Madam Speaker, that was a great accomplishment of our State to have over 80 percent of our kids in the classroom during the midst of the pandemic. Mike led that way.

His other accomplishment included raising money for students in the community, increasing teachers' salaries, and being named Arkansas' Superintendent of the Year.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mike for his service and dedication to the Little

Rock School District, his long-lasting impact in our community is appreciated.

Congratulations and our best wishes for his retirement.

RECOGNIZING EAGLE SCOUT MARCAL YOUNG

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize fellow Eagle Scout Marcal Young of Little Rock. I am congratulating him on his career with the Boy Scouts of America having been active with that organization for over 40 years.

Since its founding, the Boy Scouts of America have remained committed to the idea that educating our youth in citizenship, service, and leadership is best for their development, and an amazing opportunity of service for our Nation.

Marcal has embraced these principles, and in 2018 was named Scout Executive of the Qupaw Area Council. Throughout his career, he has had a positive impact on thousands of young people and their families, and as a result, their communities.

With their character development and value-based leadership programs, over 2.5 million young men have achieved the rank of Eagle Scout.

In 1972, I earned the rank of Eagle Scout at Troop 27 at Holy Souls Catholic Church in Little Rock. To this day, it is one of my proudest accomplishments.

I am grateful for Marcal and his commitment to Scouting and making those achievements possible for youth across the communities of our State. His leadership and influence will be remembered, and I wish him the very best in his well-earned retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF MARGARET ELLIBEE

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Margaret Ellibee and commemorate her service of 11 years as chancellor at the University of Arkansas Pulaski Technical College.

UA Pulaski Tech, a 2-year community college in the heart of my district, has moved mountains for its students and faculty under her leadership.

Margaret Ellibee's critical decision to raise admission standards not only led to increased graduation rates but also reduced student loan default rates, positively impacting the school's performance and trustworthiness.

Madam Speaker, I thank Margaret for making these achievements possible for our students and faculty, and I am grateful for her bold and robust leadership. Her legacy will be remembered for years, and I wish her the very best of a well-earned retirement.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 8, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2021, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman, Jan. 14, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman, Jan. 14, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman, Jan. 14, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☐

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, Chairman, Jan. 14, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3554. A letter from the Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Departments' Major rule — Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion Program, Fiscal Year 2022 Request for Applications — Phase I received February 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-3555. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Congressional Report, 116-333, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2015 note; Public Law 116-92, Sec. 560B(d)(1); (133 Stat. 1394); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3556. A letter from the Acting, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Army's interim response to a requirement contained in Conference Report 116-617, regarding Military Child Care and Child Development Centers Matters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3557. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2021 Merger Decisions Report, pursuant to Sec. 18(c)(9) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3558. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final regulation — Reassessment of NRC's Dollar per Person-Rem Conversion Factor Policy [NUREG-1530] (Revision 1) received February 25, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3559. A letter from the Director, Planning, Programming, and Analysis International Cooperation, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 04-22, pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Executive Order 13637; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3560. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, De-

partment of State, transmitting a determination under Sections 506(a)(1) and 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3561. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification for the drawdown of defense articles and services and military education and training and for the exercise of the authority under Sec. 506(A)(1) and Sec. 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3562. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under Sec. 3(d)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2753(d)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3563. A letter from the Embassy of Pakistan, transmitting a letter from the Honorable Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan to his U.S. counterpart, The Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3564. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions Regulations received February 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3565. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators Sanctions Regulations received February 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3566. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification of a discontinuation of service in acting role and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3567. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notice from the Secretary regarding Sec. 542 of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, pursuant to Public Law 116-260, div. F, title V, Sec. 542; (134 Stat. 1477); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3568. A letter from the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Fiscal Year 2021 Semiannual Report, Third and Fourth Quarters, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); Public Law 107-296, Sec. 705; (116 Stat. 2219); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3569. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a designation of acting officer, and a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3570. A letter from the Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a memorandum on Audit of Cybersecurity Event Detection (Report No. 20-CAO-06); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3571. A letter from the Legal Counsel, Office of Legal Counsel, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — 2022 Adjustment of the Penalty for Violation of Notice Posting Requirements (RIN: 3046-AB17) received February 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 4877. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman to create a centralized website for compliance guides, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-255). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 6454. A bill to clarify the primary functions and duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes Rept. 117-256). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 6450. A bill to amend the

Small Business Act to reauthorize the SCORE program, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-257). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 6441. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the women's business center program, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-258). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS (for himself, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 6941. A bill to provide for a nonvoting delegate to the Senate to represent American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 6942. A bill to prohibit the importation of oil and gas products from Russia, Iran, or Venezuela, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mr. RESCIENTHALER):

H.R. 6943. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize public safety officer death benefits to officers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder or acute stress disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 6944. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to the importation of oil and natural gas from Russia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CLINE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LATURNER, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MANN, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CLYDE):

H.R. 6945. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to discontinue the collection by the Federal Government of firearm transaction records of discontinued firearms businesses, to require the destruction of such already collected records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 6946. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CALVERT, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 6947. A bill to prohibit the importation of crude oil, petroleum, petroleum products, and liquefied natural gas from the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Armed Services, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 6948. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to promulgate rules to update certain regulations relating to human cells, tissues, and cellular and tissue-based products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DELGADO, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 6949. A bill to amend the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act to reauthorize Delaware River Basin conservation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 6950. A bill to require the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to eliminate its Enterprise Content Management Imaging Repository System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CASE, Mr. MELJER, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. REED, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. MANNING, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LAMB, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KAHELE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. WILD, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. SHERILL, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. FULCHER):

H.R. 6951. A bill to prohibit the importation of crude oil, petroleum, petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, and coal from the Russian Federation; to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 6952. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit employers to pay higher wages to their employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 6953. A bill to prohibit the importation of crude oil and petroleum products from the Russian Federation, to impose sanctions with respect to persons involved in the importation of such crude oil and petroleum products who have engaged in acts of corruption or who are responsible for serious human rights abuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Oversight and Reform, Financial Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. KATKO, Mr. FALLON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 6954. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to provide to Congress a briefing and report on the support of the People's Republic of China for Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6955. A bill to provide a direct appropriation of funds for the Learn and Serve America program of the Corporation for National and Community Service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6956. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out grant programs to encourage student participation in local government and volunteer service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6957. A bill to expand opportunities for employment of recent graduates in Federal Government positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6958. A bill to expand the financial, healthcare, and educational benefits received by Peace Corps and AmeriCorps volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Veterans' Affairs, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6959. A bill to transfer the Peace Corps and the Corporation for National and Community Service under the umbrella of an American Volunteering Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period

to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. MACE, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 6960. A bill to prohibit the importation of fossil fuels from the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Reform, Financial Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 6961. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6962. A bill to direct the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide information on certain persons under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons to the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 6963. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to strengthen requirements for postapproval studies for drugs approved using accelerated approval, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. STRICKLAND (for herself, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H.R. 6964. A bill to authorize leases of up to 99 years for lands held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. CASE, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 6965. A bill to promote travel and tourism in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILD (for herself and Mr. MEIJER):

H.R. 6966. A bill to require that the offices of the Internal Revenue Service are staffed with employees to answer phone calls during business hours and quickly confirm receipt of hard mail tax returns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. ELLZEY):

H.J. Res. 74. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the United States Government from increasing its debt except for a specific purpose by law adopted by three-fourths of the membership of each House of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SPARTZ (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HILL, Mr.

NEWHOUSE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BILLIRAKIS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MEIJER, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. MANN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HERN, Mr. RESCENHALER, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BUDD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. KATKO, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. CALVERT):

H. Res. 963. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives condemning the Russian Federation, President Vladimir Putin, members of the Russian Security Council, the Russian Armed Forces, and Russian military commanders for committing flagrant acts of aggression and other atrocities rising to the level of crimes against humanity and war crimes against the people of Ukraine and others; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. KAHELE):

H. Res. 964. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns the Russian Government's gross violations of international law amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity, stands in solidarity with the people of Ukraine, and supports the efforts of international organizations to help people displaced by war and conflict; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 965. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week beginning March 6, 2022, as "School Social Work Week"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 966. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the need for investigation and prosecution of the crime of aggression and other international crimes committed by officials of the Government of the Russian Federation against the Government and people of Ukraine, and calling on the President to direct the United States representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to immediately promote the establishment of an appropriate regional or international justice mechanism to investigate and prosecute possible international crimes stemming from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and further calling upon the President to convene and convene the world's democracies for the purposes of establishing such an international justice mechanism at the earliest possible time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself and Ms. STEVENS):

H. Res. 967. A resolution raising awareness of the impact of COVID-19 on bereaved children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-139. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Memorial 1001, urging the United States Congress to protect consumers and financial institutions from burdensome Internal Revenue Service rules; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:

H.R. 6941.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, sec. 3, cl. 2: "The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States."

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 6942.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 6943.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 6944.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.R. 6945.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 6946.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 6947.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 6948.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause III

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 6949.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 6950.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8
Second Amendment

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 6951.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 6952.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 6953.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 6954.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6955.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6956.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6957.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6958.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 6959.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 6960.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 6961.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6962.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 6963.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: [The Congress shall have Power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. STRICKLAND:

H.R. 6964.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof".

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 6965.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 6966.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.J. Res. 74.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 5, which confers on Congress the power, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, to propose Amendments to this Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Ms. STEVENS and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 558: Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.

H.R. 564: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 565: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 616: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 623: Ms. ROSS and Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 774: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 923: Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 992: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1179: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1210: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1284: Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BUCK, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 1332: Mr. COSTA, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 1334: Mr. JONES, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1364: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1437: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1551: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1558: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1574: Ms. Sánchez.

H.R. 1577: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1627: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1636: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1670: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1676: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1696: Mr. NADLER and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1729: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 1735: Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1956: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2012: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 2021: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2100: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 2144: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 2163: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. KELLER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. MENG, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 2192: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 2311: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 2499: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CROW, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CONNOLLY,

Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2517: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 2519: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 2558: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 2654: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 2718: Mr. BENTZ and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2735: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2770: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 2805: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2811: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2820: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 2841: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 2850: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 2864: Mr. BANKS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. PETERS, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 2886: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 2974: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 3042: Ms. VAN DUYNE.

H.R. 3079: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3095: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3165: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 3183: Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 3185: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 3203: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 3207: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3285: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 3294: Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. SPIER.

H.R. 3335: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3344: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 3425: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 3447: Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 3449: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 3451: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 3488: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 3491: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 3525: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Ms. Sánchez.

H.R. 3550: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NEWMAN, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 3577: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. LUCAS, and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 3614: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 3857: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 3897: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 4003: Ms. DEAN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 4042: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 4058: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 4075: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 4079: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 4114: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 4199: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 4239: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 4268: Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 4312: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4331: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4386: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4390: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4402: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 4455: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 4575: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 4589: Ms. NORTON and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4601: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 4635: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 4656: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4687: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4693: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 4700: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 4750: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 4772: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 4853: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 4865: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 4871: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 4877: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 4938: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5073: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 5141: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
H.R. 5150: Mr. MPUME.
H.R. 5218: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 5232: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BASS, Mr. REED, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CAREY.
H.R. 5254: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 5352: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 5416: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 5502: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 5503: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 5575: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 5611: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 5654: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 5699: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 5710: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 5756: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 5761: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 5768: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 5775: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 5863: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5874: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 5937: Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
H.R. 5974: Mr. MPUME.
H.R. 5984: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 6015: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 6024: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 6059: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 6109: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6127: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. ELLZEY.
H.R. 6132: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6161: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 6184: Mr. ELLZEY and Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 6202: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 6205: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 6213: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6261: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. WATERS, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 6268: Mr. MPUME.
H.R. 6270: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 6272: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
H.R. 6273: Mr. CASE, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 6287: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 6394: Mr. PENCE and Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 6396: Mr. CARSON and Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 6411: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6448: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 6455: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. MELJER.
H.R. 6494: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6523: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
H.R. 6536: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 6552: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 6557: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 6571: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6577: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 6613: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6615: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 6626: Mr. BABIN and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 6630: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. ISSA, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 6631: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. ISSA, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 6649: Mrs. BOEBERT.
H.R. 6653: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 6659: Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FITZGERALD, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. COLE, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. BENTZ.
H.R. 6661: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6671: Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6678: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 6698: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 6703: Mr. KELLER.
H.R. 6710: Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 6711: Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 6712: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 6728: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6738: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 6742: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 6748: Mr. BARR, Mr. KELLER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. MELJER.
H.R. 6762: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6766: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 6783: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 6785: Mr. CASE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 6787: Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 6816: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6817: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 6828: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 6835: Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6836: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6842: Mr. TRONE and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 6843: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 6848: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6852: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 6853: Mr. CARSON, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 6858: Mr. HILL, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GUEST, Mr. BERGMAN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BACON, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. EMMER.
H.R. 6860: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 6862: Ms. NORTON and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 6864: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 6872: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 6874: Mrs. KIM of California and Mr. MELJER.

H.R. 6877: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 6882: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. PALONE.
H.R. 6886: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. FOX, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6890: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 6891: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 6916: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 6919: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. Tenney, Mr. BUDD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. MOONEY.
H.R. 6922: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 6926: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 6927: Mr. CLYDE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. JACKSON.
H.R. 6934: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. MENG, and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 6938: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. ALLRED.
H.J. Res. 46: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. CAWTHORN.
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Con. Res. 32: Mr. LIEU.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. KELLER.
H. Con. Res. 70: Mr. RUSH, Mr. MPUME, Mr. TRONE, Mr. JONES, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MANNING, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. BASS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CRIST, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TITUS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. MENG, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. COHEN.
H. Con. Res. 72: Mr. JONES.
H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. COSTA.
H. Con. Res. 77: Mr. DAVIDSON.
H. Res. 289: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 681: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 874: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. HERRELL, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H. Res. 878: Ms. SEWELL.
H. Res. 881: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. MANNING, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BERA, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. BAIRD.
H. Res. 888: Mr. FALLON.
H. Res. 896: Mr. SCHIFF.
H. Res. 928: Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H. Res. 945: Mr. ISSA.
H. Res. 958: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 961: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BERGMAN, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6181: Ms. STRICKLAND.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-100. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Guam Legislature, relative to Resolution No. 215-36, relative to expressing the utmost support of the Guam Legislature for

the passage of H.R. 5606, the “Return Home to Housing Act”; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.